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Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., February 14, 1940

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Concrete Elevator and Annex of Farmers Elevator Co., at Valley Center, Kan.
[For Description See Page 105]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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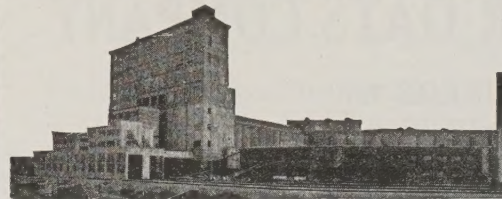
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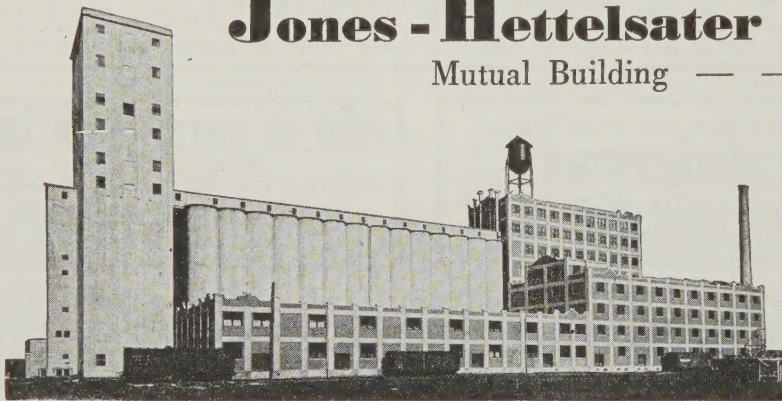
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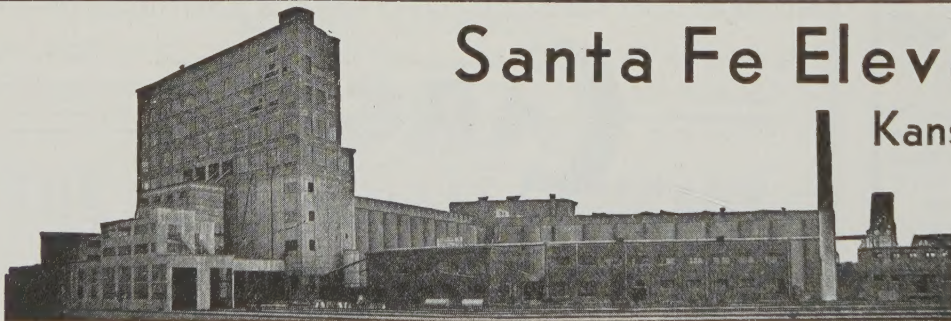
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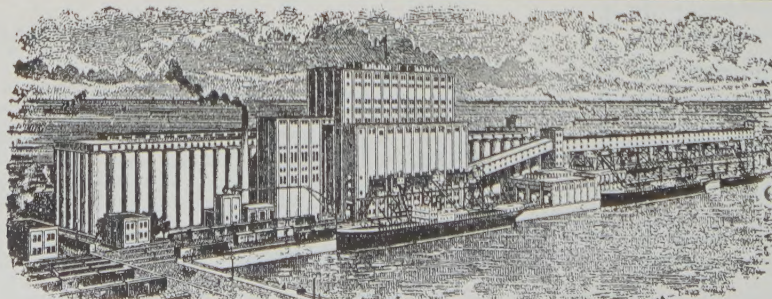
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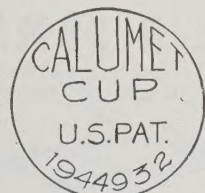
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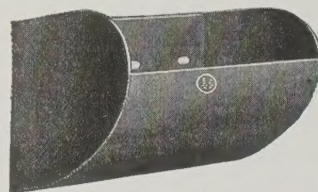
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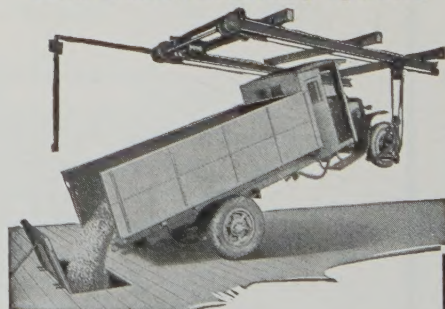
WANTED—Position as manager of grain elevator; 25 years experience; good bookkeeper; reference; go anywhere; mill and all sidelines. Address 84C1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANTED—Position as manager or assistant manager of grain elevator; 15 years' experience in grain, lumber and feeds; reasonable salary. Address 84B6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 82A9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—1 four bushel Richardson automatic scale, Model 9E1. Pfister Hybrid Corn Co., El Paso, Illinois.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 82A10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE—Rebuilt Attrition and Hammer Mills, Mixers, Corn Cutters, Engines, Motors, Etc. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

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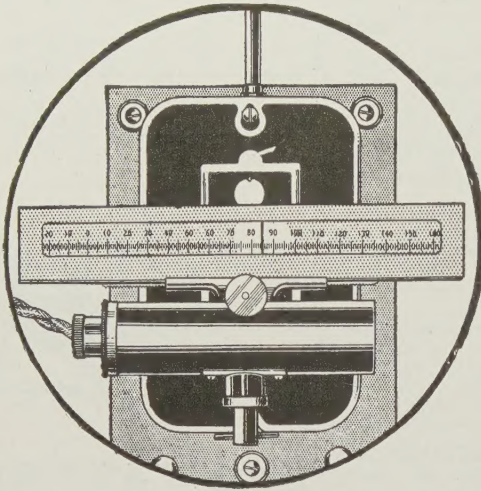
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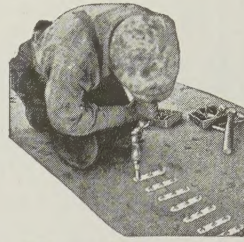
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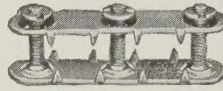
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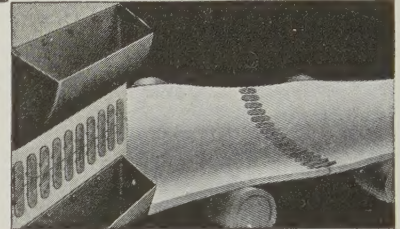


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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 14, 1940.

ATTEMPTING to repair machinery without warning all helpers to refrain from turning on the power needlessly sacrifices many limbs and some lives.

DISCOUNT is the only weapon available to most buyers in their war against the bad farming practices that deliver to their elevators damp combined wheat and combined timothy seed of low germination.

SITTING in his elevator office completely hemmed in by 43 government steel tanks, the grain buyer can be thankful the risk of deterioration of corn in this makeshift storage is not his but that of the misguided owners.

BY REASON of the subsidy on exports are the foreigners getting their wheat 30 cents per bushel cheaper or are the growers in the United States getting 30 cents more per bushel? If the subsidy were to be abandoned would the C.C.C. have to take all the loan wheat as it is taking all the unsubsidized loan corn?

WHITE CORN is in such special demand that elevator operators selling seed corn to farmers will confer a favor on them by urging the planting of white varieties for which processors are willing to pay 8 to 10 cents more per bushel than for yellow corn.

STATE seed laws hereafter will be more effective under the provision of the Federal Seed Act under the interpretation by the Department that if a state prohibits the sale of seeds containing certain noxious weed seeds, the shipment of that seed into the state is also prohibited.

HYBRID CORNS feeding values compared with open pollinated varieties have not been tested on a sufficiently large scale to form a reliable opinion. A few tests have been made in Ohio. Altho these showed hybrids were less valuable as feed, some individual hybrids may be superior.

ALL grain trade ass'ns which have held general meetings recently have condemned the wasteful attempts of the AAA to market surplus crops. Storing and holding corn and wheat in the public show windows always has depressed values and doubtless always will do so, to the great cost of producers.

HEDGERS will be dissatisfied and operators of corners pleased by the finding of a jury last week in the federal court at Chicago in favor of the astute gentleman who ran up the price of corn for July, 1931, delivery. These questions should never be permitted to get into the courts. Everyone trading on the exchange should be bound by its rules and abide by findings of its arbitration com'ites. This goes for both plaintiffs and defendants.

TIMOTHY SEED is handled by many dealers in grain who will read with interest the buying rules effective July 1, 1940, and published elsewhere. This schedule will be valuable in aiding the country elevator operator to explain to the farmer selling seed why he has to take a discount for hulled seed, weed seed and other crop seeds, as well as for poor germination, as established by an authoritative group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

UNFAIR dealing by government agencies has a way of reacting against the government. The Indiana Highway Commission buys seed to be sown along the roads, and where an inspector in a remote locality finds an alleged deficiency the Commission deducts a discount from the price. The remedy would be to charge the Commission a higher price to allow for unreasonable deductions; but, under the Robinson-Patman Act, like buyers must be given like prices, so the only recourse is to refuse to deal with the state authority, which can not by suit be forced to live up to its contract.

CLOSING the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is the half-baked suggestion that pops up now and again. The question may well be asked: In whose interest? Certainly not that of the grower, who would be deprived of all knowledge of what his grain is worth, and this would leave him at the mercy of buyers.

ARBITRARY setting of wage rates beyond the ability of the industry to bear, common enough in the States, is frowned upon in the Dominion, where, after studying the elevator wage question at Fort William the conciliation board announced that shortening the day to 8 hours and providing overtime pay after 8 hours would impose a financial burden upon the companies which they are unable to stand at present.

A STATUTORY exemption of a merchant from paying a transportation tax on his own goods when hauled in his own trucks to a customer who pays a charge for the distant delivery should be enacted, for the reason that a merchant transporting only his own goods is not in the transportation business. The carriage of the goods is merely incidental. To be exempt under this Oklahoma decision which is now followed in California and other states the merchant would have to make the same price to near and distant buyers, which would be unfair to those near by.

ASSESSMENT OF CORN in the steel bins owned by the C.C.C. will become a problem this spring for the county tax gatherers, who will have a precedent in the ruling by the court that the R.F.C., parent of the C.C.C., is liable in damages just as a private corporation doing a private business, in the case of a dram shop in the Congress Hotel at Chicago taken under foreclosure. It appears from this that the C.C.C. can be taxed by the counties just as a private concern, which will be helpful to many counties having half a million dollars worth of government corn subject to tax.

DENUNCIATION by the Northwest feed men in convention of the odious Federal Warehouse Bill springs from their knowledge that Minnesota and the Dakotas have state laws giving the farmer and all others concerned ten times the protection afforded by the federal bill, which in their opinion is unnecessary. Harmless as at present drafted and optional with the warehouseman as to going under the federal wings, nevertheless we have no guaranty that this bill is not the entering wedge for burdensome and compulsory regulation to be enacted in subsequent years. As an example, note that the Grain Futures Act was harmless, but as enlarged in the Commodity Exchange Act has hamstrung the activities of traders in grain futures so the price of memberships in the Board of Trade has dropped from \$65,000 in 1929 to \$1,500 in 1940.

More Time for Re-inspection on Appeal

The Interstate Commerce Commission, the Illinois Commerce Commission, and the railroad companies should be made aware of the importance to the farmer of more time for reinspection on appeal at the Chicago terminal.

This is not a question of taking money from the railroad and putting it into the pockets of the farmer and country shipper. The shipper may gain \$10 to \$25 per car by reinspection on appeal and in only a few instances will the railroad lose \$2.20 in demurrage or \$2.97 for re-consignment.

The Interstate Commission apparently believes it has no jurisdiction; but the Illinois State Commission could take a leaf out of the book of the Minnesota State Commission that gives shippers to Minneapolis all and more than the shippers to Chicago ask.

Now that the secretaries of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n are taking up this matter in earnest it behooves shippers in all states using the Chicago market to get behind the movement to have the same allowance at Chicago as in other markets.

The regular demurrage rule provides that when grain inspection is reported by 11 a. m. disposition must be given by 6 p. m., which time is not sufficient for re-inspection. Knowing that he will surely be penalized \$5.17 in any event many a shipper foregoes the opportunity to have the grade and price raised.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Feb. 20, 21, 22. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 21, 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Feb. 22, 23. Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Waldorf Hotel, Toledo, O.

Feb. 27, 28, 29. Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Ft. Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

May 23. Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n of Missouri, Hoxsey and Ben Bolt Hotels, Mexico, Mo.

May—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

May 23, 24. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

May 27, 28, 29. Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n, St. Catherine Hotel, Santa Catalina Island.

June 16, 17, 18. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Neil House, Columbus, O.

June 20, Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Harrisburg, Pa.

June 24, 25, 26, 27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 26, 27, 28.—Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Atlantic City, N. J.

The Cost of Handling Grain

What does it cost you to handle grain from farmers' trucks to your favorite terminal market? The AAA really believes that any old elevator operator can handle grain for nothing and make a profit doing it, but every elevator man knows that is far from the facts. The small charge granted elevator operators for handling grain for the CCC has not been enough to pay the operating expenses, but many have continued to perform this service for the government although fully aware that the return was not sufficient to pay for the wear and tear on the machinery.

If the country elevator man cannot afford to handle the government's grain for the pittance offered, then they should refuse to handle it. They are citizens of the U. S. A. and are fully entitled to just as much consideration for the service they perform in marketing the grain crops of this country as any other link in the chain of production. The bureaucrats work (?) seven hours a day and draw handsome salaries.

Elevator men generally insist they should have at least 1c more than the government has been offering for handling, but they will never get it until they insist on having reasonable compensation for the service. Several of the state associations have been making an earnest effort to arrive at the exact cost of handling grain from trucks to cars by each member, but they have failed to get the detailed information needed to establish the true cost.

Every elevator man knows that if he is given a million bushels to handle at his convenience through the marketing of any crop, he could handle it for much less per bushel than if only 100,000 bus. were given him to handle. Volume must be considered as well as the equipment employed in handling the grain. Every elevator owner will be glad to help the AAA handle its burdensome grain efficiently, but none of the experienced dealers feel duty bound to perform the service at a loss; however, they will not be tendered more unless they make a persistent demand for reasonable compensation.

Fourth Verdict in Corn Corner Suit

A jury composed of 10 men and 2 women heard the third trial of the suit by Soma Peto of Kansas City against Thomas Howell of Chicago to recover damages for losses sustained when Howell ran his corner in corn for delivery in July, 1931.

The trial began Jan. 30 before Judge Michael L. Igoe in the U. S. District Court at Chicago and ended Feb. 7 with a verdict denying Peto the \$10,000 damages he sought. In the preceding trial Peto got judgment for \$6,781 and Howell took an appeal. If denied a new trial, which is likely, Peto is expected to appeal for still another trial.

Peto had various trades with B. C. Christopher and some for joint account and had some cash corn out of position for Chicago delivery; and in the last few days of the month the price ran up sharply too late to move the corn.

Edward R. Adams, attorney for Howell, cleverly developed before the jury that in the usual course of his dealing on the Chicago Board of Trade Peto had never made delivery but settled "on differences." The fact that hedgers legitimately always settle differences, delivering elsewhere than on the future bought in, was lost on the jury.

Judge Igoe was eminently fair in his instructions to the jury, among them being the following:

UNDER THE LAW and the evidence, the defendant monopolized a part of interstate commerce in corn at Chicago during the last three days of July, 1931, and that thereby he did violate what is known as the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and that defendant was enabled to and did dictate, fix and control the price of Chicago July corn futures in Chicago on July 31, and that by reason of said monopoly and control of prices, plaintiff was required to pay an enhanced price for Chicago July corn futures in Chicago on July 31, 1931.

This leaves for your consideration only two questions. First, were plaintiff's sales of Chicago July corn futures on April 17, 1931, and May 12, 1931, legal contracts as defined in other instructions of the court. If you find and believe from the evidence that plaintiff's (Peto's) transactions were illegal, then your verdict must be for the defendant (Howell) and this ends your consideration of the case.

If, on the other hand, you find and believe from the evidence that plaintiff's transactions were legal, then you must render a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and, the second issue submitted for your consideration would then be the amount, if any, of plaintiff's loss which he suf-

fered as a direct result of the unlawful monopoly of the defendant.

Intent—In order that the contracts in this case between the plaintiff and his broker be illegal as gambling contracts, there must have been an intent by both plaintiff and his broker at the time the contracts were entered into that said contracts should not be settled by delivery of the corn sold but should be settled only by the payment of market differences.

The Illinois Statute—You are further instructed that at the time of the plaintiff's sales of the July, 1931, corn futures, there was in full force and effect a statute of the State of Illinois as follows:

"Whoever contracts to have or give himself or another the option to sell or buy, at a future time, any grain, or other commodity . . . where it is at the time of making such contract intended by both parties thereto that the option, whenever exercised, or the contract resulting therefrom, shall be settled, not by the receipt or delivery of such property, but by the payment only of differences in prices thereof . . .; and all contracts made in violation of this section shall be considered gambling contracts, and shall be void."

If you believe from the evidence that the plaintiff's sales of the July, 1931, corn futures on the Chicago Board of Trade were contrary to the Illinois statute above mentioned, then you must find the issues for the defendant. Whether the plaintiff's sales were contrary to such statute, is dependent upon the intention of the plaintiff and his broker, B. C. Christopher & Co., at the time of the sale, and if you believe from the evidence that at the time that the plaintiff sold Chicago July, 1931, corn futures in his personal account with B. C. Christopher & Co., the plaintiff and B. C. Christopher & Co. intended that such contracts should be settled not by delivery of the corn but by the payment of the market differences, then you must find the issues for the defendant regardless of anything else in the case.

In considering the question of Peto's intention at the time that he made the sale of July corn futures, you are not bound by his testimony of his expressed intention but in determining what you believe to have been his intention you may consider all of the facts and circumstances in evidence bearing upon such question.

Intention at Time of Order Controls—If you believe from the evidence that at the time a customer gives an order to his broker for the sale of a future contract in grain the customer and his broker intend that as between themselves they will settle, not by the delivery of the commodity, but by the payment of differences between the sale price of the commodity and the purchase price of an equal amount of futures, then the contract is illegal and void, regardless of whether they subsequently do settle on differences or by the delivery of actual corn. The validity of the contract is determined by the intention of the customer and the broker at the time the original order for sale is given by the customer and received by the broker.

Partnership in Democracy

From address of E. H. Sexauer, President, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The grain trade of the United States has set up a fine economic record. Our system of bulk handling of grain is the most economic in the world, and is now being copied in Russia and Argentina. The accurate market machinery which reflects spot and future opinion on grain values, the mechanical elevator devices which enable the most efficient use of railroad transportation facilities, the cash grain commission agencies which provide proper balance between buyer and seller—these are factors which have produced a marketing service of remarkable efficiency.

It had to be efficient to stand up under competition promoted and financed by the government. It has had to be efficient to survive these years of ruthless competition from unregulated motor transportation, and to survive the complex restrictions of regulation and taxation. It uses no secret or patented processes; it employs no monopolies. It is a business and a trade still carrying on under keen competition, operating under fair trade rules that are clearly written for all to see, and, through a service provided by our National Ass'n, an arbitration system that gives protection to honest contracts.

But our trade is not frozen into rigid forms. In the past decade we have learned new lessons that have had to be translated into new practices. Some individuals and groups have had to learn that the industry possesses no inherent rights beyond the rewards which naturally follow a service efficiently performed between the producer and the consumer. We have had to examine again the responsibility we share in the fundamental problems of agriculture.

On the other hand, some men in agriculture have had to learn from bitter experience that basic economic laws cannot be disregarded without paying a tremendous penalty; that price fixing—whether by a Farm Board or by some legal edict as was tried in France—all result disastrously to the producer.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY, and especially the grain industry, are partners. If a partnership is to be successful, the partners must sit down and talk things over, then work together. New plans and policies should be discussed carefully before they are adopted. This, as I see it, is the new philosophy that has developed out of the problems and mistakes of the Troublesome Thirties, and because of this I look forward with confidence and hope to happier and more prosperous times in the Forties. Agriculture is now realizing that the farm problem, so-called, has too often been treated as a political problem. Agriculture now has an appreciation and a better understanding of the functions of the grain marketing system, where formerly their opinion was colored with prejudice against the futures markets and the grain trade in general because of political misstatements.

In the four months since the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n honored me by election to the presidency of their organization, we have had a remarkable series of conferences with government officials, prominent men in politics, with people representing labor groups, and many leaders of farm organizations. These conferences were prompted because we have had a conviction that the average man, whatever his business or politics, is a fair-minded man. We believed that these men would be interested in getting a true understanding of the basic efficiency of our grain marketing machinery, and the effect of government competition with firms which have created that marketing machinery. If these men in politics, labor and agriculture entertain the view that the government should move toward control or monopoly in the grain business, we wanted to know it at the earliest

possible moment. Whether we liked their viewpoint or not, we wanted to know the truth.

THE RESULT has been encouraging. We did not find any responsible group favoring government intervention in, or competition with, the grain business of the United States. Rather, there was general agreement that government agencies are already too far into the business, and that this interference and competition should be withdrawn. Some officials of government agencies, while defending their present program on the basis of necessity, assured us they have no idea or plan of actual competition with the grain trade. While this may not square with the fact that they ARE in the grain business today, it does show their willingness now to deny any explicit program of government competition and gives hope that there will not be further encroachments.

What has brought friction between government agencies and branches of the grain trade?

FIRST, that the government has been able, by the very reason of their huge volume, practically to dictate charges for handling and storing grain in country elevators, and that they did not conduct any cost survey; nor call in people in our private trades for counsel on necessary rates for corn storage or handling. They set an arbitrary rate on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. In some instances this amounted to telling an individual country elevator operator that he either must store and handle corn at the arbitrary rate, or lose that huge volume represented in a contract with government agencies. If the rate happened to be lower than cost for that elevator man, he was between the devil and the deep sea of loss in either case.

That attitude now seems changed, and we are given assurance that we will be consulted regarding the provisions of the new storage contract. I had this personal assurance from responsible heads of government agencies, and I am confident they will now allow a fair conference before they offer their new contracts.

SECOND, the cash grain commission merchants were ignored by government agencies when government corn was moved from country points to terminal storage. For months there has been a series of conferences between commission men and government officials. There is now much honest opinion within the government agencies that these commission merchants must not be crowded out of the picture. At one time it seemed definitely settled that the government would use the services of the commission men, and while at this moment we do not know that a definite program in this matter has been adopted, we believe that the government agencies will eventually give recognition to commission merchants.

OUR THIRD PROBLEM developed out of the storage of corn near producing areas. When the government took into its ownership many millions of bushels of corn, it set up steel storage bins in the country and left unused in the same general area many millions of bushels of terminal elevator storage space. It is our belief and we have made our position clear—that available country and terminal commercial storage space should be used before resort to these steel bins. We still believe that much of the Ever Normal Granary corn is in proper position when stored in terminals in the direction of movement toward normal deficiency areas; it is in as good position as if stored in producing areas which always ship corn out and never ship it in.

A FOURTH PROBLEM of what future competition the grain trade may expect from these steel bins. The question is being asked, if,

next year (assuming the bins may be empty) elevator storage will be first used and steel bin storage used only for the overflow, or if the government will fill its own storage first and use commercial storage for only the overflow. It too is a matter of interest to know who will become the eventual owner of the bins.

It is important to note, as part of these problems we have mentioned, that the confusion does not lie so much in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and supporting legislation, as in the administration of that Act. Congress wrote no wording into the Act directing the government agencies to erect and use steel bin storage space in preference to available commercial space; the Act did not direct the agencies to short-circuit the cash grain commission firms; it did not even imply that the country elevators should be handed a take-it-or-leave-it storage contract.

So we have spent much time in conference with officials who administer the various departments under this Act, seeking their consent and assent to some administrative procedure that would utilize already existing trade facilities which admittedly are efficient, without any violence to the language of the Act, and without the least loss to farmers who were co-operating and receiving benefits under the Act. Among those who have joined with us in asking for cessation of competition from government, have been some of the leading grain co-operative organizations. Some labor people have supported our position where empty elevators have reduced the number of men employed. Some farm group leaders have frankly supported this position before government officials. In my own experience in the grain trade, there never before have been as many friendly and frank conferences between people of our trade with farm groups, labor groups, and political leaders, which I consider a most encouraging trend.

I still believe as I always have believed, that many of our problems can be adjusted in conferences between fair-minded men when there is an understanding of common problems. If I did not believe it, I could not believe in the fundamentals of democracy.

SINCE THE WAR, from causes which by now are well known, farm tenancy has been increasing, farm income has been subject to



E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., Pres. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Corn Picking Up Moisture

Grain & Feed Journals: Corn seems to be picking up some moisture and it is surprising that it does, the kind of weather we have had. Two months ago nearly every car load that came was No. 2 but we are getting some No. 3 corn now with moisture right up to the line of No. 4 corn, so we are cleaning up our drier getting ready to do some drying. Don't quite understand it, but suppose there is a reason for it. These wise boys down at Purdue told us last fall when we went down to talk to them about corn in these steel cribs we were outmoded, back numbers and everything else. There is no danger at all, corn will keep indefinitely in steel bins, still we are hearing some of it is getting out of condition and our opinion is that quite a little will heat before May first.—Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

Prior Liens on CCC Loan Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: It is common knowledge that PRIOR liens on C.C.C. Loan Wheat were put into such legal shape that the C.C.C. would have clear title to the wheat if and when they took actual possession. Now that loans are being paid and the producer is selling his grain into the regular channels of trade the question of these PRIOR liens—such as landlord's, other government agency liens for

loans of various kinds, etc.—come back into the picture.

There may be some difference of opinion as to the status of these liens, but it can be taken for fact that the buyer who demands, as the C.C.C. did when they made the loan, a statement from the clerk of the county in which the producer lives that no liens are of record on his grain; or if such liens are of record the buyer who obtains waiver of such liens from parties who the record shows own them, is taking action which will lessen any chance of his having to pay twice for grain, which has been mortgaged.—Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Arch Campbell, Sec'y, Fort Worth, Tex.

A theory being considered by the Weather Bureau is that temperatures run in a 25-year cycle, and that a 25-year cold cycle is beginning.

Cargill, Inc., has filed exceptions to the report of Referee S. Abbott Maginnis finding in favor of the Chicago Board of Trade, charged with having manipulated the price of corn, the C.E.A. announced Feb. 3, at Washington.

"As we have curtailed farm production, other agricultural countries have expanded production, the result being that the farmers in other countries have been benefited and farmers in this country harmed by our six years' effort to control production."—John J. Miller, pres. of the National Co-operative Council.



Fred E. Pond, Buffalo, N. Y., Deceased.

Secretary Fred E. Pond Passes On

"The passing of Mr. Fred E. Pond, Secretary of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, came as a shock to all of us at The Corn Exchange and particularly to me personally because of our intimate associations in the work of that body," said Mr. John B. Stouten, President of the Corn Exchange.

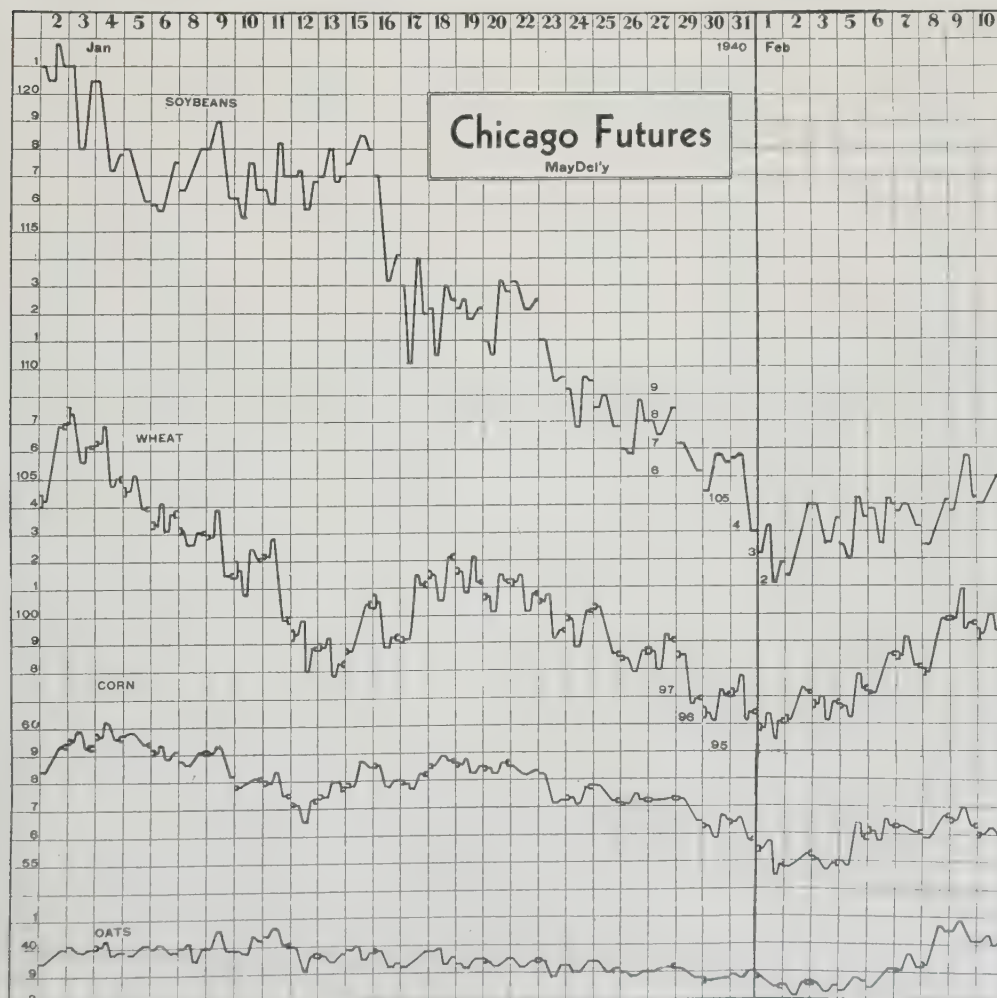
"Mr. Pond's active business life was almost entirely bound up with the Exchange. His service practically spans the life of the Exchange since its formation in 1905. He brought to the office of the Secretary to which he was selected in that year, a rich experience in teaching and also a knowledge of the law which he was studying at the time. During his entire service, his life was one of fidelity to duty, honesty of purpose and a fine and just sense of fair dealing. He saw the Exchange grow from an offshoot of the old Merchants Exchange to one of the most important institutions of its kind in the country. Though Presidents changed from time to time, the loyalty of Mr. Pond to each succeeding leader and to the Board of Directors, and members, resulted each year in a higher and higher standard of service and of greater prestige for the institution itself.

"In an institution, such as the Corn Exchange, where contracts involving hundreds of thousands of dollars are made by word of mouth, and profits are counted in fractions of a cent, the integrity of the Secretary is vital, and so successful was he in influencing the highest standards of trading among members, that disputes and controversies have in late years been practically nil. The records of the arbitration committee prove that.

"Mr. Pond aggressively guided and inspired all around him, to uphold zealously and maintain the integrity of its inspection and other services with the result that there has never been a breath of suspicion reflecting on this highly important work.

"A rigid adherence to duty, as I see it, was Mr. Pond's guiding principle of life. His work will long be gratefully remembered by the members and by the other important Exchanges of the country, as well as by the various flour, feed and grain associations before whom he often appeared as representing The Corn Exchange."

Australia's government has bought the entire wheat crop, paying the growers 45½¢ per bushel on account.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Belwood, Neb.—Only one-fourth of our wheat came up and some of this died. Moisture was zero until recent snows. A very poor crop in prospect.—Farmers Grain Co.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 8.—Estimate of the crop based on returns received from 92 per cent of the country points in the three Prairie Provinces in the aggregate expressed in bushels, is as follows: Spring and durum wheat, 466,824,200; oats, 239,045,200; barley, 82,571,600; rye, 16,256,900; flax, 2,571,200.—J. G. Fraser, mgr., The North-West Line Elvtrs. Ass'n.

Winchester, Ind., Jan. 27.—There is a good demand for seed oats. Looks as tho there would be the heaviest acreage planted this spring for several years. Feeders are beginning to realize the value of oats for feed. There were very few raised last year, so they are not hunting seed oats. Another reason being a little larger acreage planted, farmers are still looking for easy money and cut their wheat acreage again.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 24.—Low temperatures have been experienced and it is feared that the unthrifty, poorly rooted plant has undoubtedly suffered damage. Some heaving is reported from Kentucky, but the full extent of low temperature damage will not be known until growing weather is experienced. With cold temperatures of such long duration and severity extending so far south into the winter wheat belt, all indications are for a larger than normal winter abandonment.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Protein of Southwest Wheat

The average protein of 322 cars of all classes of wheat tested during January by the Kansas City office of Kansas state grain inspection department was 14.49 per cent and 234 cars tested by Missouri averaged 13.80 per cent. The 556 cars tested by both departments showed an average of 14.20 per cent protein compared with 13.06 per cent on 1,653 cars in January, 1939.

For the crop year to date, July thru January, the Kansas department reports an average of 13.67 per cent on 15,499 cars tested, against 13.07 per cent on 24,451 cars in the same months a year ago, while the Missouri department shows an average of 13.48 per cent on 12,433 cars in seven months of the crop year, compared with 12.77 per cent on 22,267 cars in a similar period a year ago.

A market average of 13.59 per cent is shown on the total inspections at Kansas City so far on the crop year of 27,932 cars, compared with 12.92 per cent on 46,718 cars in the corresponding seven months of the preceding crop year.

Late Sprouted Wheat May Grow

The large area of unsprouted wheat in Nebraska has some chance to make grain. Moisture from the melting snow will enable the wheat seed to sprout. With soil temperatures slightly above freezing, germination will take place, but progress will be slow until temperatures get higher.

Heretofore, it was believed that a freeze of the sprouted grain or growing plant was necessary before winter wheat would produce stalks or grain. Winter wheat planted late in the spring will not stalk or produce grain.

More recent experimental work and investi-

Soybean Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	383,366	.....	854,748	.....
Boston	77,198	.....	77,197	.....
Chicago	381,000	543,000	547,000	454,000
Indianapolis	34,500	60,000	41,500	40,400
Minneapolis	7,700	.....	18,300	.....
Omaha	4,500	3,000	.....	.....
St. Joseph	9,000	.....	16,500	.....
St. Louis	4,800	12,200	.....	63,400
Toledo	61,500	109,500	85,225	.....

gation reveals that a freeze is not absolutely necessary and that if wheat lies sprouted in the soil approximately a month before spring growth starts, it will produce grain. This is the result found thru experiments at the Agricultural College collaborated in by other agronomists who have observed conditions in the fields.—Nebraska Division of Agricultural Statistics.

Oats Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	65,184	82,627	51,575	.....
Boston	14,000	9,600	.....	.....
Chicago	1,119,000	1,991,000	1,234,000	1,923,000
Duluth	129,830	164,576	76,735	311,697
Ft. William	1,354,147	268,197	1,068,688	259,259
Ft. Worth	58,000	92,000	50,000	32,000
Indianapolis	196,000	586,000	286,000	604,000
Kansas City	84,000	218,000	80,000	498,000
Milwaukee	18,080	38,420	47,500	76,000
Minneapolis	1,370,250	1,275,750	2,335,500	1,876,500
New Orleans	69,825	2,000	9,427	10,645
Omaha	298,000	430,000	295,630	412,000
St. Joseph	436,000	660,000	54,000	98,000
St. Louis	382,000	428,000	386,000	254,750
Superior	87,630	204,594	37,454	.....
Toledo	102,900	861,000	55,395	851,270
Wichita	4,500	1,500	.....	.....

Rye Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	194,909	91,802	139,286	.....
Boston	.....	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago	73,000	76,000	214,000	147,000
Duluth	596,933	223,627	69,418	30,995
Ft. William	208,122	39,087	.....	12
Ft. Worth	.....	4,500	.....	.....
Hutchinson	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	55,000	43,500	48,500	28,500
Kansas City	15,000	40,500	4,500	1,500
Milwaukee	154,020	50,940	46,435	26,355
Minneapolis	1,009,500	621,000	762,000	342,000
New Orleans	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	59,131	57,619	77,000	79,800
St. Louis	31,700	61,500	54,000	66,000
Superior	553,531	107,128	46,000	6,333
Toledo	26,600	14,000	5,930	10,690
Wichita	.....	1,300	.....	.....

Corn Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	1,467,219	1,508,549	1,414,912	1,359,366
Boston	79,232	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	4,808,000	4,152,000	2,492,000	2,331,000
Duluth	604,644	681,046	2,555	1,675
Ft. William	36,689	1,099	28,067	1,081
Ft. Worth	66,000	42,000	12,000	15,000
Galveston	.....	46,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,614,000	1,545,000	1,705,000	1,252,500
Kansas City	1,063,500	1,002,000	768,000	300,000
Milwaukee	384,400	578,150	154,700	243,100
Minneapolis	930,000	1,024,500	615,500	1,131,000
New Orleans	2,347,062	3,454,431	2,249,342	3,255,834
Omaha	499,966	852,683	1,063,275	494,200
St. Joseph	199,500	448,500	139,500	298,500
St. Louis	933,000	1,395,000	870,000	1,916,600
Superior	345,531	300,062	.....	.....
Toledo	672,000	564,200	558,165	681,950
Wichita	5,200	5,200	.....	.....

Wheat Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	2,296,593	667,441	2,598,848	756,209
Boston	174,275	339,839	587,891	231,848
Chicago	604,000	692,000	1,111,000	970,000
Duluth	1,509,914	637,420	175,104	221,181
Ft. Wm.	9,690,522	1,420,764	92,480	85,358
Ft. Worth	130,200	708,400	624,400	1,307,600
Galveston	.....	3,445,500	.....	3,865,472
Hutchinson	626,400	957,150	.....	.....
Indianapolis	174,000	118,000	119,000	58,000
Kansas City	1,392,000	3,169,600	2,095,535	4,934,445
Milwaukee	3,140	12,320	102,200	72,800
Minneapolis	4,117,500	4,204,500	1,887,000	1,606,500
New Orleans	.....	331,370	25,144	720,586
Omaha	251,281	944,000	855,603	1,036,000
St. Joseph	145,600	268,800	512,000	832,000
St. Louis	571,500	921,000	1,119,000	1,877,000
Superior	911,600	384,882	149,061	152,835
Toledo	418,500	289,500	389,470	578,780
Wichita	706,500	1,110,000	742,500	1,326,000

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Portland, Ore.—Two large sales have been made during the week of cargoes totaling 600,000 bus. of wheat to move to Shanghai.—F. K. H.

Duluth, Minn.—January grain receipts in this market totaled 3,175,361 bus., against 2,108,344 bus. in the same month last year. Shipments reached 685,473 bus. last month compared with 573,847 bus. in 1939.—F. G. C.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The receipts and shipments of grain at Milwaukee during the year 1939 were correctly stated on page 19 of Jan. 10 number. The figures given on page 527 of Dec. 27 number covered the movement by lake only.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Unloading of grain from boats of the winter grain storage fleet is almost at a standstill as a result of sharp drops in water levels. Thirteen vessels were reported booked to have their cargoes removed but low water has prevented moving them from their winter mooring docks. The water level in the harbor is down to about 18 ft. while most of the storage boats are loaded to a 19-ft. draft or over.—G. E. T.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 2.—Total deliveries of wheat to date is 368,829,000 bus.; allowance for seed, feed and country mills, 2,440,000 bus.; estimated by country elevator agents in farmers' hands to market, 48,465,000 bus.; total, 462,294,000 bus. Estimated by country elevator agents in farmers' hands to market: oats, 16,322,000 bus.; barley, 7,581,000 bus.; rye, 1,703,000 bus.; flax, 330,000 bus.—J. G. Fraser, mgr., The North-West Line Elvtrs. Ass'n.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 8.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Feb. 2, decreased 722,107 bus. as compared with the preceding week and increased 179,014,533 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1939. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 27 weeks from Aug. 1, 1939, to Feb. 2, 1940, as compared with the same period in 1939 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1939: Manitoba, 50,277,075 (40,614,091); Saskatchewan, 205,026,302 (103,566,438); Alberta, 112,411,493 (115,471,436) bus. For the 27 weeks ending Feb. 2, 1940, and the same period in 1939, 367,714,870 and 259,651,965 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 10.—Country offerings of corn increase when the market advances to where growers can sell at 50 cents. While the movement has not been heavy, receipts and offerings have been ample to supply the demand, which is far below what the trade would generally expect with such a long stretch of winter weather. If corn values would advance three or four cents, considerable corn would move to market rather than be sealed. Producers, in their calculations of 57 cent loan price, have to deduct the cost for sealing, taxes, insurance, and "rattage." Then, too, sealers in measuring cribs figure 2½ cubic feet to the bushel, which means loans are based on 85 to 90 per cent of the corn actually cribbed. On cribs showing excessive amounts of shelled corn, shucks and stalks, further deductions are made.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Barley Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	49,185	4,189	41,667	.....
Boston	.....	1,900	.....	.....
Chicago	1,305,000	1,154,000	229,000	276,000
Duluth	308,302	164,576	328,551	311,697
Ft. William	529,253	141,525	323,541	78,781
Ft. Worth	1,600	1,600	.....	.....
Hutchinson	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	.....	1,500	1,500
Kansas City	17,600	24,000	8,000	8,000
Milwaukee	2,018,520	2,127,640	624,775	648,225
Minneapolis	3,762,100	3,367,700	3,179,000	2,043,400
Omaha	14,400	67,200	29,000	92,800
St. Joseph	.....	1,750	.....	1,750
St. Louis	196,800	253,400	56,000	14,400
Superior	256,666	99,012	178,754	98,999
Toledo	7,000	2,800	13,375	21,980

Stocks of Wheat in Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Crop Reporting Board states that in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Oklahoma, and Texas, where considerable amounts of wheat under government loan are stored, Jan. 1 stocks were the highest on record for that date. In Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, Jan. 1 stocks were about average in contrast with record high stocks in these states on Jan. 1, a year ago.

Stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses were 128,846,000 bus. Jan. 1, against 137,097,000 a year ago, 113,350,000 two years ago, and 76,954,000 bus. Jan. 1, 1937.

Combining stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses with those held on farms Jan. 1, 1940, gives stocks of all classes of wheat in these positions as shown in the following table, three ciphers omitted:

Interior and Farm Stocks				
Class	1937	1938	1939	1940
Hard red winter	61,720	110,340	145,216	128,552
Soft red winter	54,989	86,495	86,557	65,016
Hard red spring	34,188	51,043	92,793	97,975
Durum	7,553	14,617	25,996	28,452
White	46,818	59,365	66,623	47,836
TOTAL	205,268	321,860	417,185	367,831

Increased Grain Movement Expected

At the recent meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board, Lawrence Farlow, chairman of the grain and hay com'lite, said:

A 15 per cent estimated increase is based upon a probable increase in demand rather than an increase in the available supply, altho the available supply of grain on farms, in country elevators, and in storage tanks is the largest ever known at this season of the year. In considering this forecast, we should remember that the comparison is made with a very light movement of corn during the first quarter of 1939.

The retarded movement in 1939 was not due to any shortage of corn, but due to the fact that the government was offering a loan of 57 cents a bushel to all of the farmers in this territory, at their farms, which was at that time some 12 to 15 cents above the market price. Therefore, the farmers sealed their corn for 57 cents rather than sell it for 40 or 41 cents. This year we have the same loan program available to the farmers, but there is a difference in the situation, and that is,

that the market price of corn is some 10 cents a bushel higher than it was at this time last year, so the difference between the market price and loan price is not so great, and the farmers have until April 1 to make up their minds as to whether they will sell their corn on the market or procure a loan from the government. So the sealing program is progressing more slowly at this time than at last year.

Many of the farmers have indicated that they do not prefer to seal their corn at 57 cents a bushel to that of selling it at 52 or 53 cents a bushel. In a good many sections that price is available to the farmers at the present time, and there is more corn moving on account of this increase in the price. As a result, we can expect a 15 per cent increase in movement over that of a year ago.

Large Concrete Country Elevator

Concrete as a material of construction proved so satisfactory after the construction of its elevator in the fall of 1936 that the Valley Center Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator & Mercantile Co., at Valley Center, Kan., promptly chose this fireproof and permanent construction when deciding to erect the annex shown with the 1936 plant in the engraving on outside front cover page.

Located in the fertile region of southern Kansas in Sedgwick County 10 miles north of Wichita, the company was fairly well assured of sufficient grain to handle annually to make the large investment profitable. Shipments are made over the Santa Fe, and the town has other rail facilities over the Frisco and the Arkansas Valley Electric Interurban.

The elevator proper consists of 4 13-foot inside diameter tanks, 75 ft. high, and 5 inner connecting bins with attached driveway and 8 overhead bins, which serve an attached feed or grinding room.

Last year it was decided additional storage was needed and this was arranged by adding 8 12-ft. tanks and 3 interstice bins, bringing them to a height with the old tanks. A tunnel was provided and the conveyor equipment includes a 12-in. screw conveyor in

metal box. At both top and bottom these conveyors were furnished by the Ehram Mfg. Co. and are driven by 5-h.p. enclosed ball bearing Fairbanks-Morse Motors.

The storage unit has a capacity of 50,000 bus. and the elevator proper 35,000 bus. The entire plant was designed and built by Chalmers & Borton.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the C.E.A. for wheat, corn, oats and rye, and by the Board of Trade Clearing House for soybeans the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
Dec. 2	79,518	43,613	16,716	6,711	6,477
Dec. 9	77,276	43,449	16,138	7,266	6,840
Dec. 16	79,553	45,691	16,065	8,565	6,941
Dec. 23	83,538	48,280	15,628	9,534	6,957
Dec. 30	84,062	48,243	15,507	10,625	6,948
Jan. 6	86,017	49,517	15,329	11,532	7,011
Jan. 13	84,355	47,650	15,324	11,256	7,140
Jan. 20	84,136	46,876	15,096	11,842	7,230
Jan. 27	84,570	45,188	14,623	11,738	7,203
Feb. 3	79,457	43,857	14,161	12,475	6,746
Feb. 10	79,262	44,067	16,644	12,919	6,768

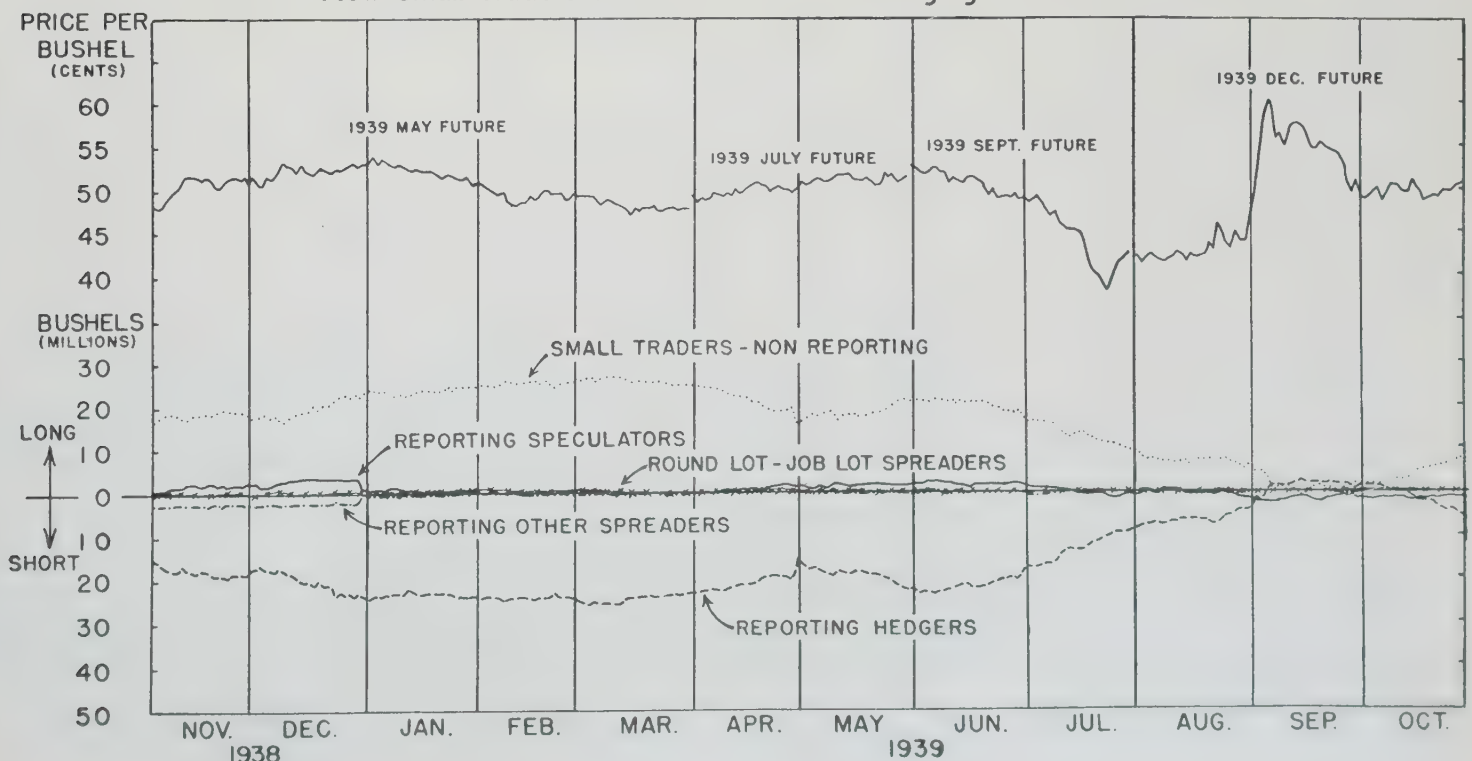
Small Traders Carry Hedging Burden

A remarkable co-ordination between the volume of trading by non-reporting small traders and the reporting hedgers on the Chicago Board of Trade is evident in the chart given herewith.

For each month, and even day by day, as the reporting hedgers increased or decreased their short interest so did the small traders non-reporting increase or decrease their long interest.

The big reporting speculators and reporting spreaders did not carry the load of hedging in the corn futures market, as is shown by the chart, which was prepared by the Commodity Exchange Administration, giving for Chicago corn futures the net position of various classes of traders and average closing price of the dominant futures, by days, from Nov. 1, 1938, to Oct. 31, 1939.

How Small Traders Took Other End of Hedging Transactions



Indiana Grain Dealers Hold Their Greatest Convention

The 39th Annual Convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n in Indianapolis, Jan. 29th and 30th was one of the most successful ever held, not only in the number registered, and in the superior quality of the many able addresses presented, but in the promptness with which members assembled for each session. The alert chairman kept the proceedings jumping, so no dull moment gave any dealer an excuse for stepping out. Each attendant seemed determined to get the most possible out of every number so all speakers had the close attention of an appreciative audience.

GEORGE L. DENNY, president Indianapolis Board of Trade, warmly welcomed the delegates, reviewing social and economic changes of the times. In the course of his remarks, he said:

President Denny's Welcome to Indianapolis

Though the functions of our organization extend beyond the mere conduct of a Grain Exchange, that, after all, was the original and primary purpose of the Board of Trade. Therefore, your problems are our problems. Your accomplishments and progress will benefit us and we sincerely hope that our grain market and our transportation and other services may continue as a real benefit to your businesses.

When we think of business problems nowadays we plunge into a tremendous complex subject. The simplicity of the ancient market place has gone forever. The complexity of our modern life has made of business a profession and, I might add, a headache. The necessity alone of *paying* the many kinds of taxes is bad enough. The obligation of *determining* our tax liability and reporting it correctly to the various subdivisions of our Government is quite as troublesome as paying them. Trading is no longer simple barter and sale. But that does not mean that business has lost its opportunities to succeed any more than the closing of our national frontiers means the loss of the American spirit of progress and individual initiative.

A corollary of too many laws and over-regulation is burdensome taxes. To the extent that business is over-regulated and over-taxed, it is hampered in its job of production and distribution and the wealth of the Nation suffers.

Monday Morning Session

PRESIDENT WALTER R. BECK, Shelbyville, presided at the opening session.

REV. E. H. FREELAND, sec'y Preachers' Aid Society, pronounced the invocation.

CHRIS BAHLER, Galveston, responded for the delegates, expressing their appreciation for the good offices of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and the warm welcome they received.

PRESIDENT BECK gave his annual address, pointing out that customers like to do business with the fellow who makes a profit, and that good will cannot be under-sold. He said:

President Beck's Address

In this year 1940, a new year, brings a new operating opportunity for grain merchants. Make it a happy year.

This the 39th annual meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n brings together grain dealers, feed dealers, seed dealers, and millers.

You selected the best day to meet—today. When you left home you came from the best town—because it's where you succeed. It's where you do the best work—because it's what you like to do. The greatest mistake you have avoided—is not giving up when things go wrong. The easiest thing you haven't done—is to find fault. When we measure mankind, the yardstick which is used is not the number of his servants—but it is the number of people whom he serves. You have avoided the meanest feeling of which any human being is capable of not feeling bad at others' success. It's seldom that you can find a customer who wants to do business with a man who doesn't make a profit—this man usually does not give the best service. Marshall Field said, "Good will is the one and only asset that competition cannot undersell, nor destroy. It's queer but we al-

ways think every other man's job is easier than our own, and the better he does it—the easier it looks."

It has been written that the outlook for 1940, is:

1. The business conditions will continue at the highest level that has prevailed since 1929, with less unemployment and a greater consumption of raw material of all kinds.

2. Grain prices will continue good with active market, with the different fluctuations caused by uncertainty of crop outlook and the one thing which is most uncertain, the war.

3. After going thru these last few weeks of low prices in which the large number of hogs have been marketed, and the cattle are being returned from the feed pens, the pendulum will swing to a higher market.

4. The political party in power will claim credit for the price advance brought about by the war, and if the war is still on that party will probably remain in power.

5. But remember, make hay while the sun shines for prices will react at the close of the war and you should be prepared to cope with this condition when it happens.

You came here looking for your greatest need—common sense, and when this convention is over, I hope you will take home with you only one thing. This is the greatest thing, bar none, in all the world—Love. Love for your family, home, neighbor, church, business, and your competitor.

SEC'Y FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis, gave his annual field report covering the last year in the 39 years the ass'n has worked for Indiana grain dealers. He said:

Sec'y Sale's Annual Report

The report of the secretary is in reality a review of the work of your Association. Were I to give you a detailed account of my work the past twelve months, it would require an hour of our valuable time, so I will only touch upon some of the most important phases of it.

LEGISLATION—The regular session of the Legislature was outstanding in at least two respects, namely, by the great number of bills introduced in the House and Senate, as well as appropriating to various causes practically the whole of the surplus then existing in the State Treasury.

For once the retailers of the State were well organized and put up a strong front in their vigorous efforts to prevent additional taxes upon their businesses. Credit for this determined stand is due in no small way to the efforts of a group of some 12 or 14 state associations representing retailing interests. The secretaries of these organizations, of which our association was one, met frequently each week during the session to study proposed legislative bills, and then we in turn asked our members either to support, or to oppose the passage of certain bills. I wish to thank you for your cooperation.

In national legislation our members have had splendid representation through the untiring efforts of Ray B. Bowden, exec. vice pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers Natl. Ass'n, also by other of its officers. Your membership in the IGDA is all the more valuable through our identification with the National.

TRANSPORTATION—Your Association has been active in its participation and interest concerning several vitally important transportation cases during 1939. On January 20 in the last hearing of the Southern Rate case, Mr. J. L. Davis of Seymour represented us. On March 22nd, Mr. Freeman Bradford, Traffic Manager of the Indianapolis B of T was authorized to speak for our members in ICC 28090, which hearing was held at Dallas, Texas. He also represented us on 2 or 3 other hearings during the year. In other cases Mr. H. A. Hollinger, T. M. of the Indiana Chamber of Commerce, was given authority to include our Association with other interests he was representing.

LABOR TROUBLES—On March 23rd a labor union handed the Gutwein Milling Co. of Francesville a contract to be signed, following the signing up of a majority of their mill employees. Fortunately they did not sign it then. Two nights later a group of some eighteen or more elevator operators in the vicinity held a meeting at Winamac to discuss the situation. They called me by long distance the same night and asked me to attend another meeting called on the following Monday evening, which I attended. The Association offered its financial

assistance in sharing half of the expense of securing a competent attorney well versed in labor law and procedure, and a week later the attorney and I met with some 75 grain dealers and millers at Winamac. The attorney told those present what their rights were as employers, as well as the rights of their employees under present state and federal laws. Acting upon the suggestion of our attorney, the group organized a local association, elected officers and selected a Bargaining Committee. Thereafter negotiations by the Union with the one firm involved, or any others approached later, were to be referred to this Bargaining Committee.

On Oct. 24th the same Union organized the employees of Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co. at its Lafayette feed plant. The Union presented a contract to the firm to be signed, which included certain features objectionable to the firm, and it did not sign. I learned about the trouble on Thursday and quickly got out notices to all elevators in the district calling for a meeting. I again had our attorney present and we immediately organized the local group and set up a Bargaining Committee, just as we had at Winamac. A strike of the employees was called by the Union and it continued for weeks and weeks, with the old employees doing picket duty in front of the plant. Here again our assistance in quickly organizing the district, and acquainting the grain dealers of their lawful rights, and then letting the Bargaining Committee negotiate with the Union instead of dealing with individual firms, has apparently brought about a favorable solution to this trouble case.

I wonder what the situation would be today in our industry throughout the state, had there been no Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n in existence when this labor trouble started. In my opinion, trouble would have spread like wildfire. But your Association was on the job immediately, and it seems to me this has been one of the most constructive and important operations it has perhaps ever accomplished for its members. So far, two or three firms have borne the brunt of this trouble for your protection.

MEMBERSHIP—Shortly after the convention last year I set up an objective goal to shoot at, a total of 50 new members before this meeting. No special drive was made, or an elaborate campaign put on. We just naturally grew with the help of nineteen boosters, whose names appear on the Honor Roll this year. In recognition of their accomplishments and to express our thanks for their fine cooperation, I shall present their names together with the number of applications each one secured. G. A. Pritchard leads the list with 4. Close behind and in a tie for second place, are President Beck and Carl Wilson with 3 each. A five-way tie for next honors are Chris Egly, Lucian Garner, Lew Hill, Jesse Summers and Ralph Wallace with 2 each. The following came through with 1 new member: Roy Camp, Luther Greenwood, Wm. Haug, John Herr, Floyd Johnson, C. C. Major, Hal Thompson, Clay Sparks and Charley Weirick. This makes a total of 30, together with 24 secured by me, makes a total of 54 for the year.

During the year 14 firms ceased business by selling out, deaths of the owners or failures. Only 3 resigned. 18 were suspended for non-payment of dues, making a total of 35. At the time of our 1939 convention our total membership was 484. Added to this our net gain of 19 this year, makes our present membership 503—the largest this Association has ever enjoyed during its life of 39 years.

FINANCES—Along with our favorable report on membership, I am greatly pleased to tell you that we have come through the year in splendid condition financially. The Certified Public Accountants report made as of Dec. 31, 1939, shows that our total income exceeded our expenditures by \$592.57 for the year of 1939. This report is available for your inspection at any time and we invite anyone to come in and look it over.

Last week a member asked me how the members were paying their dues. I said "Excellent" and turning to my daily record I told him the exact number which had paid, and the number which had not yet sent in their checks. Of these only 7 firms are delinquent prior to Dec. 31, 1939. We do not have a single member who is as much as six months delinquent. Notices for the current six months period were sent out just thirty days ago and almost 90% have already been paid.

FOUR GRAIN GRADING schools were held in the cities of Lafayette, Ft. Wayne, Indianapolis and Vincennes. Instruction work was given by Professor F. E. Robbins of Purdue University, assisted by Federal Grain Inspectors of the Indianapolis, Toledo and Louisville markets. The attendance and interest at each of these 2-day schools was very good.

GROUP MEETINGS were held last year in various parts of the state. I shall be very glad to help you arrange for a meeting in your district any time you may care to hold one.

BULLETINS of 24 issues were sent out from our office during the year. At times I present in them an explanation of some important mat-

ter that should be retained by you for future reference. I recommend that you file these by themselves after reading.

Federal Seed Law

A. S. CARTER, Indiana's chief seed inspector, Lafayette, gave a brief historical digest of the factors leading to passage of the new federal seed act which became effective Feb. 5.

He pointed out that the new federal seed law has labeling requirements, that it was set up by the seed trade itself to correct abuses in the seed trade, that it would offer control over truckers who attempted to do an interstate business, and would raise the general standards of the seed business.

SEC'Y SALE read the report of Treasurer R. B. McConnell, Indianapolis, showing the finances of the ass'n to be in good order.

Adjourned for luncheon.

Monday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT BECK presided at the second session.

G. & F. D. N. A. President

E. H. SEXAUER, Brookings, S. D., president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, complimented the Indiana ass'n for its progressive spirit, and efficient support of the national organization. His address on "Partnership in Democracy" is published elsewhere in this number.

Steel Bins

PRESIDENT BECK led a brief discussion on corn stored in steel bins. The discussion revealed only one grain dealer who found corn in steel bins excessively damp or weevilly. When shipped to Chicago this corn graded No. 1. Other dealers reported last inspections showed temperatures of 40 to 46 degrees F, with the condition of the stored corn good.

Tax on Bread

HERMAN FAKLER, Washington, D. C., vice president, Millers National Federation, talked on "Taxes and More Taxes." He anticipated no increase in taxes or in the national debt limit this year, because politicians will leave these problems until after the national election.

Mr. Fakler reviewed current bills in congress, making special comment on a bill expected to be passed, requiring publication of rules and regulations issued by administrations and hearings for objectors.

Mr. Fakler said Farm organizations may be

able to agree on a certificate allotment plan for holding up the prices of agricultural products and for making benefit payments to farmers. He severely criticized the proposed certificate allotment plan as a tax on consumers which would reduce consumption of wheat.

Hog Prices

CARL G. SIMON, Indianapolis packer, reviewed 10 important factors influencing hog prices. Factors he named are: (1) Supply and demand; (2) stored volume of pork; (3) competitive meat supplies; (4) "cut-out" value of a hog; (5) condition and quality of hogs offered; (6) weather, and its effect on the pig crops; (7) supply and prices of corn and other feeds; (8) export demand for pork products; (9) public speculative demand for products necessary to pig production; (10) buying power of the consumers. These principal factors are all working at the same time, he said.

Hundredweight Buying System

ROLLIN E. MEEK, Indiana's Weights and Measures Bureau chief, discussed the advantages and disadvantages of buying grain by the hundredweight compared with buying by the bushel, his review arriving at no definite conclusion for or against either unit of trading.

Discussion showed shippers disposed to favor whatever system prevails in each community. The 68-lb. ear corn law was criticized severely.

PRESIDENT BECK appointed the following com'tes:

RESOLUTIONS: Harold L. Gray, chairman, Crawfordsville; Maurice Campbell, Bunker Hill; Don B. Jenkins, Noblesville; Frank Pyle, Van Buren; Charles N. Clark, Kempton; Leland L. Moore, Perrysville.

NOMINATING: L. E. Greenwood, Rensselaer, chairman; Clay Syler, North Manchester; W. E. Bechdol, Walton; M. E. Kendall, Carmel; C. M. Urshel, Tippecanoe.

Multiple Car Rates

FREEMAN BRADFORD, Indianapolis, pointed out unregulated competitors of rail lines which affect supplies shipped to consuming territories, and said the state ass'n is fighting trainload rates. His review of the molasses case leading to establishing of trainload rates (appearing elsewhere in this number) was followed by a two-way discussion between him and E. P. Costello, Indianapolis traffic authority. Their conversation revealed that the Interstate Commerce Commission does not always allow

the railroads to meet competition, and the allowance of trainload rates may discriminate between shippers.

Mr. Bradford made a vigorous plea for regulation of transportation systems competing with railroads.

Adjourned for banquet.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRESIDENT BECK brot the third session to order.

Labor Problems

FAE W. PATRICK, Indianapolis attorney, spoke on labor problems and how to deal with them, going into detail about the methods employed in dealing with a major strike in Indianapolis, and about the damage caused by unions in efforts to enforce unjust demands. Difficulty in dealing with unions arises, he felt, thru the absence of full cooperation on the part of law enforcement bodies. Most successful method of dealing with labor problems of this character is to set up bargaining com'tes to which all members of the trade refer such problems as may arise.

"You have," said Mr. Patrick, "a right to protect your property so long as you are guilty of no unfair labor practices."

Vitamins on Parade

JOHN L. RICHARDSON, of Allied Mills, gave a brief introduction before throwing on the screen "Vitamins on Parade," an educational color film made at the University of Wisconsin thru the cooperation of his company. Dr. J. E. Hunter of Allied Mills was the commentator on the synchronized record, who brot to the delegates a new insight into the purposes, and effects of vitamins in feeding poultry.

Covered thoroly in the film were vitamins A, B₁, B₂, riboflavin, vitamin K, vitamin D, and the minerals manganese, phosphorus, and calcium. The effects of the absence of these important food factors was dramatized by showing exactly what happens to a chick's insides when they are absent, and vitamin crystals were shown thru use of the microscope. The picture is available for showings to local meetings of poultry feeders thru application to the advertising department of Allied Mills.

Free Enterprise

DR. ALLEN A. STOCKDALE, of the National Ass'n of Manufacturers, New York City, held a bright hope for the future of America because of the inquisitive nature and inventive genius of the American people. Any governmental effort to stifle independent nature would have a disastrous effect on our country, but Americans have a great love for their freedom and are not likely to relinquish it readily.

HAROLD GRAY, chairman of the resolutions com'te, offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

EAR CORN BUSHEL WEIGHT

WHEREAS there is considerable confusion in our state in regard to the number of pounds of ear corn to the bushel to be used in making purchases, in which our state specifies that 70 lbs. be used for the new crop until Dec. 1, and changed to 68 lbs. thereafter, and

WHEREAS adjoining states have 70 lbs. the year around, making it necessary for our elevators along these state lines and at various other points, to adjust their prices to meet competition, be it

RESOLVED that our ass'n here assembled take active steps at the next session of the Indiana state legislature to have the present statute changed to read 70 lbs. to be one bushel for the entire year.

ITINERANT MERCHANTS

RESOLVED that we again strongly favor the regulation of itinerant merchants operating in the state in competition with regularly established legitimate business, requiring them to pay license fees, store taxes, gross income taxes, property tax and all other taxes now imposed against established merchants.

RAILROAD COMPETITION

WHEREAS we have been cited a recent case wherein the Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized a railroad to publish rates for transportation of commodities in trainload lots

Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n Officers 1940



Front row, L. to R.: Directors C. C. Barnes, Winchester, and Hal Thompson, Kokomo; Pres. Walter Beck, Shelbyville; Vice-Pres. C. T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs. Back row: Directors Victor Stuckey, Berne; L. A. Garner, Lawrenceburg, and H. E. Miller, Bainbridge, and Sec'y Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis.

cheaper in cents per 100 lbs. than apply on the same commodity in single carload units, which if permitted to spread would create discrimination against small shippers, and

WHEREAS it has been shown that the reason for such rates is unregulated competition of waterway carriers, be it

RESOLVED that this ass'n actively support those representatives in Congress seeking to have included in transportation bills, to be considered at this session, equal regulation of waterway carriers and rail carriers.

STEEL BINS

INASMUCH as there is already adequate facilities for the handling of all grain, be it

RESOLVED that we deem it pertinent that all government sealed grain should move thru regular country facilities rather than sidetrack loading by county C.C.C. com'itemen or others not actively engaged in the grain business.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION expressed the appreciation of the ass'n for the good work of its officers, and the entertainment and convention labors of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, Indianapolis receivers, and the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

CHAIRMAN GREENWOOD, of the nominating com'te, offered the following nominees, all of whom were elected unanimously:

New Officers

W. R. BECK, Shelbyville, president; C. T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs, vice president; R. B. McConnel, Indianapolis, treasurer. Directors for two years: L. A. Garner, Lawrenceburg; J. O. Pape, Fowler; H. E. Miller, Bainbridge; Claude Record, Indianapolis. Holdover directors are: C. C. Barnes, Winchester; Victor Stuckey, Berne; H. E. Hutton, Vincennes, and Hal Thompson, Kokomo.

Drouth in the Bread Belt

A. W. ERICKSON, Minneapolis, crop observer, used maps and photographs to illustrate his review of moisture and seed conditions in the hard winter wheat belt.

The life cycle of winter wheat begins about Nov. 1 and is cut off by heat about July 1, in the southwest he said. He credited the six southwestern wheat states with having seeded 24,000,000 acres to hard winter wheat, and presented a rather gloomy picture of the moisture conditions in this seeded area. Hardly more than a third of the seeded wheat has germinated, due to absence of subsoil moisture, he said, and half of the life cycle of the wheat is already gone.

A dry fall, he said, caused a reduction in the seeded wheat acreage in Indiana of between 20% and 30%, but the condition of this wheat is normal.

Liability Insurance

H. L. KENNICOTT, Chicago, answered a dozen self-asked questions in regard to liability insurance that were based on questions that have come to his desk during the last year. He urged the dealers to take every insurance precaution against the liabilities which may recur to them thru employment of truckers, occupational disease, playful children, and unsatisfactory contractual arrangements for repairs or maintenance of properties. His questions and their answers will appear in a later issue of the Journals.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Hoosier Banquet

More than 550 guests attended the annual banquet of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n in the assembly room at the Columbia Club Monday evening, Jan. 29.

Dinner music was played by the Melodears during the course of the excellent fillet mignon banquet. Then President Beck introduced leading lights in the grain trade, bringing them to their feet, but allowing no speeches.

A deluxe floor show consumed an hour of the evening, earned earnest applause at the close of each act, and praise for the entertainment com'te of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, consisting of Messrs. Pritchard, chairman, Sheppard, Maibucher, Record, and Wm. R. Evans.

Stealing the show was a colored act, consisting of a family of 10 or 11 who played instruments, danced, sang, and put on a boxing match.

Dancing until well after midnight followed the floor show. Charlie Payne's Dance Orchestra furnished the music, with every other dance a waltz.

Hoosier Convention Notes

CIGARS and bullet pencils were distributed by representatives of James E. Bennett & Co.

CONTINUOUS MARKET quotations were chalked up on a big blackboard in the assembly hall by David A. Noyes & Co.

IDENTIFICATION BADGES were supplied each registering delegate thru the courtesy of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THE INDIANA Ass'n's convention is always an occasion for a meeting of the Hoosier seed trade unofficially. The 39th convention was no exception.

EVA TRUE, energetic assistant to the ass'n's Sec'y Fred K. Sale, ended the convention with a limp, having caught a heel in a rubber mat and wrenched a toe.

SO MANY interests are annually represented at the Indiana convention that Sec'y Fred Sale is giving serious thought to a program arrangement for each division of the trade.

SAM RICE, "The Ohio Oat Specialist," made a brief appearance at one of the sessions, but apparently started his convention-going too soon after his recent illness as most of the convention found him in bed.

"LARRY" LARIMORE was a welcome sight to his many old friends at the annual banquet, who found his irresistible, sunny disposition as cheering as ever, and the Cleveland Grain Co. pencils he distributed.

Indianapolis Exhibits

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. exhibited a modern scale beam, an over-and-under indicator, a huge Type R truck scale lever, and a pint size weight-per-bushel bucket and lever, along with the company trade mark. Distributing literature were L. E. Laidlaw, E. Ripley and W. D. Clark.

THE SHORES CO.'S active representative, W. F. Goken, displayed Corn King minerals for livestock, distributed literature to the following around his show table.

PRONTO PRODUCTS CO., producers of fumigants and insecticides, is taking advantage of the current concern over insect infestation of stored grain. Literature described their products, and the story of insecticides was preached by Charles E. Snowball, Harry T. O'Shea and B. W. Boxmeyer.

ALLIED MILLS, INC., advertising manager, John L. Richardson, had a long table set up for a display and literature on Wayne poultry and livestock feeds. The screen background for the exhibit showed enlarged pictures of chicks, turkeys, and pigs that graphically told the story of larger healthier birds and pigs resulting from feeding Wayne's balanced feeds. Aiding Mr. Richardson were Tom Graham, Tom Benton, W. P. Hays, Harry E. Marquis and A. A. Siebenthal.

EDWARD J. FUNK & SONS, producers of "Hoosier-Crost" hybrid seed corn, displayed 10-ear samples of the various lines of hybrid seed corn suitable to different soil and climatic conditions, directing particular attention to No. 422, a new early hybrid for northern Indiana which has a deep, dented kernel that promises high shelling percentages. In charge of the display were Carl Bernard and Bill Funk, Bob Thompson, Harvey Dodge and Harry Brewer.

KATZ BAG CO. made bags of every description the subject of its display. In charge were I. H. Morris and Al Katz.

BAUER BROS. displayed a powerful spout magnet for installation in elevator and feed mill spouting, particularly ahead of grinding machinery, for the removal of tramp iron from grains. In charge was W. M. Bullock.

INDIANA SEED CO. displayed field seeds and inoculants of every description. In charge of the exhibit were H. D., E. M. and D. E. Burge. They gave away bakelite ash trays suitable for use on every office desk.

A STEINLITE moisture meter for reading quickly the moisture content of any grain, and many other products, had a prominent position in the lobby before the convention hall.

Attendance at Indianapolis

Attendance totalled nearly 500 at the 39th annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n. Those from outside points are listed below according to classification of interests, and by cities and towns.

CINCINNATI: B. Terrill.

CLEVELAND, O.: Charles Barkley.

WAREHOUSING: John Cavoise, Chicago.

EVANSVILLE receivers: H. C. Altmansberger.

EDUCATORS: H. R. Kraybill and A. S. Carter, Purdue University.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.: Frank G. Rankin, Clark Yager and C. G. Ferguson.

MINERAL FEEDS: Roy Butcher, W. F. Goken, Maurice Johnson, L. E. Van Divier.

ILLINOIS shippers: H. J. Sterrenberg, Crescent City; L. B. Walton, Mayview; J. D. Worsham, Sheldon.

OHIO delegates: William A. Sexson and A. L. Moore, Ashland; D. E. Merrick, Dunbridge; G. E. (Boots) O'Brien, Greenville.

FIELD SEEDS: T. H. Beeson, Fred W. Camper, Guy Davis, Ed Flanagan, Gene Floyd, M. F. Neiswander, H. D., E. M. and D. E. Burge.

TOLEDO, O., receivers and market representatives: P. M. Barnes, G. R. Forrester, W. D. Hughes, G. Loebel, Sam Rice and Secy. A. E. Schultz.

INTERIOR BROKERS: Ben B. Bishopp of Sheldon, Ill.; Owen A. Dutches, Walton; C. G. Egly, Fort Wayne, and Ralph W. Wallace, Marion, Ind.

HYBRID SEED CORN: Carl, Bernard and Bill Funk, H. W. Dodge, Harry S. Brewer and Robert S. Thompson (Edward J. Funk & Son); Charles Maddox and Herb Edwards (Benton County Hybrid Seed Corp.); John Trost (Farmcraft Seeds).

INSURANCE: A. E. Leif, H. W. Marsh, O. M. Earl and R. D. Macdaniel, Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co.; H. L. Kennicott, Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co.; V. R. Johnson, H. H. Hawlick and V. L. Parmentier, Millers National Insurance Co.

SOYBEANS AND SOYBEAN MEALS: Jesse Young (Ralston Purina Co.); John H. Caldwell and George H. Schuller (Hoosier Soybean Mills); D. W. McMillan, Jr., Gene McCann and D. J. Bunnell (Central Soya Co.); S. D. Hollett (Swift & Co.); H. D. Egly (A. E. Staley Co.); F. E. Benson (Archer, Daniels, Midland Co.).

SEED & FEED wholesale distributors: M. E. Kendall, Dale Foster, Evan Kendall, Harold Ferrue, H. Royse Moon, George Stout and C. C. Major (Foster-Kendall Co.); Tully Crabbs, Clyde Brewer, Howard Myers and G. R. Straub (Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co.); P. E. Goodrich, C. C. Barnes, W. G. Haug, George Neidlinger and Don Burris (Goodrich Bros. Co.).

CHICAGO delegates included: K. B. Pierce and T. E. Decker (James E. Bennett & Co.), George E. Booth, R. E. Disbrow and Bill Tucker (Lamson Bros. & Co.), Don W. Jones (Lowell Holt & Co.), A. W. Withrow, Jesse H. Summers, John E. Brennan, Steve Hercek, James Cummins, George W. Altorfer, J. A. Schmitz, Harry R. Sawyer, Ralph H. Brown and Gene Havey.

GRAIN handling and feed grinding machinery: Walter Crump, Howard Heminger and F. H. McNary (Howe Scale Co.); Cliff Gottman (Prater Pulverizer Co.); W. W. Means (Kelly-Duplex Co.); C. F. Albertson and W. W. Pearson (L. J. McMillin); Carl F. Berger, W. B. Short, Lee Stout and L. A. Windle (Sidney Grain Machinery Co.); W. M. Bullock (Bauer Bros.).

VISITING ass'n sec'ys and officers: President E. H. Sexauer and Executive Vice President R. B. Bowden, of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; President H. R. Wooley and Sec'y W. W. Cummings of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n; President W. A. Webb of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; President Frank Pyle of the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

MIXED FEEDS AND FEED INGREDIENTS: J. O. Barker (condensed buttermilk); Howard F. Watkins (packing house products); Bob Crawford (oyster shell); C. J. Polstra, (wholesale ingredients); Harry Cooper (mixed feeds); John L. Richardson, W. P. Hays, Tom Benton, Tom Graham, Harry E. Marquis and A. A. Siebenthal (Wayne Feeds); Frank J. Holt (White Laboratories).

INDIANA COUNTRY SHIPPERS: Wade Fair, Acton; John Grogan, Ambia; C. L. Aukerman, Amboy; Etna Leforge, Amo; Lowell Hutchinson, Arlington; H. G. Homan, Auburn; Walter Donzelman, Aurora; Harley Miller, Bainbridge; F. A. Dahl, Belshaw; Tressie Hahn, Bennett's Switch; Victor Stuckey, Berne; O. L. Barr, Bicknell; F. R. Graver and L. C. Compton, Boggs town; Robert Massie, Boston; R. W. Ottinger, Brownsburg; Maurice Campbell, Ralph Walsner and Charles W. Scott, Bunker Hill;

[Concluded on page 112]

Farmers Grain Dealers Celebrate Silver Anniversary

Soybeans and hybrid corn were leading topics around which were built the business sessions of the 25th annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, held in the Spencer Hotel, at Marion, Feb. 7 and 8.

In spite of slippery highways left by a wet snow and a freeze the day before, more than 50 delegates gathered for the opening session Wednesday morning, and the attendance swelled to nearly 200 by evening.

Wednesday Morning Session

PRESIDENT FRANK PYLE, Van Buren, presided at the opening session, leading off with a brief, but pointed annual address. He said:

President Pyle's Address

We farmers elevator managers are convinced that we are essential and necessary cogs in the commercial lives of our communities, and we are thankful that we live in a great land where we are free to act, and speak as we see fit. May we ever keep this land free.

The last year has been kind to Indiana elevator operators, with the exception of the oats crop. Other crops have been of excellent quality and abundant proportions, and the grain business has prospered. This healthful condition promises investment of earnings in new equipment and new methods of operation to meet the ever changing mode of handling farm produce with lowest overhead and greatest dispatch.

A more equitable tax should be coming soon, and I urge each of you to sound out prospective candidates for the legislature before next year's election. If the present gross income tax is fair it should make every one keep accurate records and pay the same tax rate.

I am convinced that this country was built on the theory that production plus labor creates wealth, wealth creates more labor, more labor creates more demand and bigger outlets for commodities and merchandise, which if given opportunity, would soon absorb our unemployed and solve a labor problem that many alphabetical agencies have failed to solve.

I think no more of the C. I. O. theory of the more abundant life than I do of the Cornwallace ideas of agricultural plenty, but I do believe in and heartily endorse the test tube laboratories. The future will demonstrate that this is the only part of the planned economy under which we have been working to which we can point with pride. The rise of the soybean in commercial use is proof that commercial research laboratories are an answer to our agricultural problem. Agriculture is not suffering from over-production, it is suffering from under-consumption.

A serious situation confronts agriculture as a consequence of the federal department of agriculture swallowing up the only agency extending credit to farmers which had been kept free of department of agriculture politics. The farm credit administration has functioned on funds borrowed from the lending public instead of on public funds. It will be easy for this bureaucracy to force borrowing farmers' elevators to become vassals of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

My earnest desire for the future of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana is that it may have as objectives:

To unite its members in the bonds of friendship, good fellowship, and mutual understanding. To promote the theory and practice the

principle of good business, good citizenship, and good government.

SECY W. L. WOODFIELD, Lafayette, read the minutes of the last convention, and reported the finances of the organization in good order.

PRESIDENT PYLE appointed the following committees:

RESOLUTIONS: Walter Penrod, South Whitley, chairman; John Grogan, Ambia; John Fackler, Hoagland; Amos Tharp, Warren; Joe White, Shideler.



Officers of Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. L. to R.: Vice-President Paul Dawson, Wolcott; Directors L. F. Clupper, Rich Valley; J. R. White, Shideler, F. A. Dahl, Lowell; Sec'y W. L. Woodfield, Lafayette; Director Roy Camp, Monticello, and President Frank Pyle, Van Buren.

NOMINATING: Everett Daily, Remington, chairman; George Bissett, Wolcott; C. E. Robinson, Medaryville; Clyde Ogan, Treaty; L. F. Clupper, Rich Valley.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

VICE-PRESIDENT PAUL R. DAWSON, Wolcott, presided at the opening of the second session Wednesday afternoon.

Soybean Production Grows

DAVID G. WING, Mechanicsburg, O., representing the American Soybean Ass'n, gave a brief historical review of the origin and development of the soybean preparatory to making a plea for higher tariffs on foreign vegetable oils and fats, which compete with soybean oil for the American market.

One decade saw a jump in production of soybeans in this country from 9,000,000 bus. in 1929 to 67,000,000 bus. in 1939. During this period American agriculturists have learned how to prepare the soil and plant soybeans, which has increased the production of soybean oil per acre as well as increasing the average yield of soybeans from 17 bus. per acre to 24 bus. per acre, which is the present average record in Illinois.

Everyone has been talking about the protein in soybeans, said Wing, but oil is just as important. The production of soybean oil last year totaled 375,000,000 lbs., and 80% of this production went into edible fats, being made

into cooking oils, and oleomargarine. In this form it competes with other agricultural fats like lard and butter. It may be that the future will see chemical development which will speed up the drying of soybean oil and make a greater market for it in the paint industry.

The legislative committee of the American Soybean Ass'n seeks tariff protection that would eliminate the 2,000,000 lbs. of foreign vegetable oils that are imported daily into this country. Coconut and palm oils are the principle contenders competing for our domestic market. If coconut and palm oil were denied entrance to this country we could double our acreage of soybeans, and still sell all the soybean oil we can produce.

Soybeans have been too high priced to permit processors to make a profit from them. On the present oil and meal market basis, beans should be bought for 78c to 93c per bu. The

price of beans has been boosted to well over \$1 by export demand and speculation.

Most exports of soybeans from this country have moved to Scandinavian countries. But Germany has been a great consumer. Germany used to import great quantities of lard, but last import figures showed importation of 28,700,000 bus. of soybeans, and only 42,000,000 lbs. of lard. In soybeans the Germans get the meal along with the edible oil.

From 95% to 98% of our domestic soybean meal has found its market in feed for livestock. Chemists, however, promise many other markets for soybean meal in the plastics field, should the price of soybeans get reasonably low.

Insurance Available to Elevators

E. R. HEFLIN, Omaha, talked on new forms of insurance that have become available to country elevators. Points in his address were:

All employees of an elevator should be bonded. Under present modes of elevator operation, other employees besides the manager are making deliveries to farmers, and collecting considerable cash.

Warehouse bonds are becoming popular. Many were taken out by elevators last fall that wanted to store corn for the Commodity Credit Corp.

Public liability insurance should be purchased by every elevator operator. In spite of every precaution, accidents happen. The public has become claim conscious, and if someone slips on a slippery step, or suffers a hurt on the elevator premises, the elevator operator has many chances of being asked to defend suit. If the youngsters get into the elevator and play without your permission, the courts will hold you responsible.

Special burglary insurance is now being offered to elevators in a single policy. This policy gives \$500 protection for burglary or holdup on the elevator premises, for messenger holdup on the streets, for contents of safe, for open stock in locked buildings, and damage to buildings thru forced entry, for only \$15 per year.

Policies are available to protect title to grain purchased. Cost of such policies is based on the number of bushels handled, with the minimum set at \$27.50 to give \$500 protection for the single mortgages; \$2,500 total protection for the year. Insurance of this kind above the mini-

[Continued on page 112]

Use

**HOOSIER 41% OLD PROCESS
SOYBEAN MEAL**

Hoosier Soybean Mills, Inc.
Marion, Ind.

Government Marketing Agencies Lashed By North Dakotans

The various government agencies which interfere with the successful operation of the grain business, came in for unbridled criticism by the nearly 800 who were in attendance at the annual meeting of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in Bismarck Feb. 6, 7, 8. Never before has this group been so outspoken in its demand for relief from bureaucratic regulations.

PRES. ALBRIGHT read his annual address from which the following is taken:

From Pres. Albright's Address

THE FUTURE offers an even greater opportunity and necessity for Ass'n work. I urge that every member assist the officers, the directors and com'tes in handling the important responsibilities that confront us. Besides their own moral and financial support they should do everything they can to bring into the Ass'n all of the other elevators that are eligible to membership. We need the strength of their numbers and we need their dues if we are to safeguard and advance the interests of North Dakota's elevators. They owe this support to the Ass'n because the benefits arising from its activities accrue to all grain elevator operators in the state.

A.A.A. PROGRAMS BURDEN TRADE—I do not charge that the federal authorities directing these programs have planned deliberately to usurp any of the functions of the regular grain handlers and dealers, but they have placed burdens on the country elevators and other branches of the trade that I do not believe are practical or fair.

I see no reason why North Dakota elevators should be forced to furnish bonds in excess of reasonable amounts simply because warehousing laws in some states are regarded as inadequate; or to render service without just compensation. Neither do I see any sound basis for a universal system of storage rates, handling and other charges applicable to all grain elevators everywhere, regardless of differences in conditions and costs. Such a plan is being developed by federal authorities.

Our Ass'n must interest itself in this and demand that elevator charges be sufficient to cover the cost of the service and the responsibilities involved. The present legal handling rate in this state is too low. We don't want to see it frozen at the present level by federal edict. Instead, we should try to have it increased.

As I said before, I do not believe the administrators of these programs are intent upon taking over the grain business. Nevertheless, in their manifold activities they are creeping into it on a formidable scale.

GOVERNMENT BUREAUS cannot perform the services supplied by our country elevators and other branches of the trade as efficiently or as cheaply as those who have been engaged in the business for a lifetime. Let us assume that the federal authorities do not intend to replace us. But let us bestir ourselves and try to arrange that their necessary activities be keyed in with existing facilities in a way that will be fair to all concerned.

DEPRIVING COMMISSION MERCHANTS OF EARNINGS—Much government grain has been moved into and through the terminal markets without using the services ordinarily performed by the grain commission merchants. Thus they have been deprived of the earnings to which they are entitled and which they must have to maintain themselves. Farmers and independent elevators must consider this situation, because if this branch of the trade is seriously impaired the dire consequences will be visited upon our elevators. We should do all we can to prevent unnecessary intrusions into the normal field of the commission merchant, as well as into other marketing functions that are important to us.

LAWS THAT INCREASE COSTS—We must be ever alert to prevent the adoption of laws or regulations that might increase the cost of elevator service or add to the difficulties of management. In this connection, the country elevators are still serving without pay as collectors for government and private landlords. As you well know, managers have had no end of trouble in assisting customers in obtaining loans on stored grain, in the settlement of seed and feed loans, in ironing out governmental red tape, and so on. I believe we should be prepared to go before the next session of the legislature to demand a reasonable fee for the expense and risk this entails.

This Ass'n has always been responsive to re-

quests from members for assistance in dealing with their problems. During the past year we have served a large number of member companies in this manner. Our secretary has visited many communities to help adjust unsatisfactory conditions. Often it is the only agency in a position to act as "trouble-shooter," and we urge that all members call upon it when troubles arise.

SECY CHARLES CONAWAY, Fargo, in his report on the activities of the last year, said in part:

Sec'y-Treas. C. H. Conaway's Report

The office force, consisting of the sec'y and assistant sec'y, has been very busy the past year due to an increased volume of business as well as rate matters, federal regulations, claims, group meetings and answering your queries as they come to the office. We have had a fairly good year and it is due more to the support you have given us than to our efforts to bring it about.

Preservation of Privately-Owned Farmers Elevators.—We are being unjustly accused of serving vested interests with tainted capital. We are falsely accused of retarding so-called progressive principles in the marketing field, when in fact we are trying to prevent the looting and destruction of the privately owned farmers elevator with its hundreds of thousands of farmer stockholders.

We have no patience with those who believe that the people of a certain community cannot band together successfully, as a co-operative, and sell their product in an open competitive market with proper return for themselves. We have many hundreds of such elevator companies doing business today and paying a patronage dividend yearly, to everyone which has been sacrificed on the altar of a national marketing system regardless of name, place or purpose.

Every effort at national control has resulted in mismanagement, gigantic losses to those companies affiliated, vast sums of government money to be paid in increased taxes, and each co-operative unit sold under the hammer to satisfy Uncle Sam as a creditor. The Federal Farm Board directed the Farmers National Grain Corporation to set up the Northwest Grain Ass'n some fifteen years ago to take over, finance and operate a great number of elevators in the interest of a national marketing system. It failed for reasons well known to you.

The American people have always been, and it is now apparent that they always will be, susceptible to the whims of a strong minority and will try anything once even tho it may be contrary to economic rules of business.

When the soil was new, the products of the soil were pure and undefiled. Today the products of the soil are afflicted with disease, mixtures and weather damage. The grain buyer of thirty years ago could test a sample of grain with his eyes, but today the modern elevator must be equipped with a laboratory to get the same results. Thirty years ago, there were practically no liens, mortgages or stays of execution but today ninety per cent of all grain marketed must be cleared by abstract of title or guaranteed before it can be sold.

Thirty years ago, the grain buyer could make a purchase from a patron eye to eye but today the check usually contains the names of the owner and many others who have a legal interest in the product.

The elevator manager of today doesn't last long unless he is a lawyer, accountant, business man and diplomat. He is subject to regulation, fines and discharge on a moment's notice. He must collect for each creditor of a patron and assume all financial responsibility for the wrong settlement. He must know who has a prior lien and the amount to which the lienholder is entitled. He has no "bed of roses" to recline on and he is generally under fire from some local, county, state or federal collector.

Our sympathies are with the manager and board of directors who have now to meet a situation brought about by years of mismanagement.

Greed for More Grain.—For years the desire to control a large volume of business (and this is recognized by the federal government) has resulted in financial losses where ordinary care and courtesy would have given the country elevator a sound footing. Everywhere I go, the blame for a bad market situation is usually laid to the manager down the track and in very few cases is the fault taken by the man who told the story. I am sure we are all to blame for the past and present condition.

No grain should be purchased at a loss and no farmer producer will expect to sell his grain where the purchaser suffers a loss. Paid propa-

ganda has made the farmer dissatisfied with the usual methods of doing business. The line companies have been and are still guilty of buying grain "commission off" at the terminal. The independent operator has been accused of following the lead of the line companies and breaking into the patronage of the farmers elevator.

The farmers elevator has been accused of taking advantage of a promised dividend to lure trade in its direction. The government line company, financed by cheap money, has been using the siren song of allurements to perfection as a means to an end, of everything.

Local Meetings.—We held a series of meetings thruout North Dakota in July for the purpose of getting all managers together to discuss their common problems and the result justified the effort. We held thirteen meetings which were fairly well attended. Grain marketing problems were discussed from all angles and the result has shown less local disruption than for some years past. We expect to call meetings the coming summer and fall to determine your wishes and that of your competitor.

Burglary Insurance.—We have had many favorable replies to the questionnaire we sent out relative to the new burglary insurance policy and we feel sure that sufficient volume will be obtained to secure this low premium rate of \$15 per year for a coverage up to \$2500 on the five points of interior robbery or holdup insurance, messenger or outside robbery or holdup insurance, safe or vault burglary, open stock or merchandise burglary insurance and damages to property in the attempt at robbery. Each of these five points carries a maximum of \$500 protection under one policy for the above stated premium of \$15 per year.

Unreasonable Switching Charges.—The examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, as a result of a hearing held in the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, last fall, has recommended that switching charges are unreasonable and are not in accord with uniform rate structure and should be eliminated. Our elevator companies and farmer shippers have been compelled to pay a so-called switching charge of from \$1.98 per car to \$5 per car in nearly all carloads consigned to the terminal markets. If the Interstate Commerce Commission follows the recommendation of its examiner, this charge will be taken off and each of you can figure the saving to your company according to the volume taken in and shipped out.

A representative of this Ass'n appeared as a witness at the above hearing and it was our contention that the additional switching charge was not a part of the published tariff and was never the same, that it was additional and added to the regular line haul rate and thereby illegal. We do not claim full credit for the apparent elimination of this charge but our testimony is a part of the record made therein and we believe we have kept faith with you as a member who helped to make it possible.

Our warehouse bond department has increased its volume 100 per cent during the past five years. We have had a very substantial increase over a year ago. This is due partly to new applicants seeking our well known service along this line, but mainly because of government increased bond requirements to qualify as collection and storage warehouses. There doesn't seem to be anything we can do about these requirements. Even though North Dakota has some of the best legal safeguards around the country elevator in the land, we are not recognized at the Capitol.

Membership.—We now have a paid up mem-



Walter Albright, Bonetrail, N. D., Pres. Farmers Elevator Ass'n.

bership of 164 compared to 179 at the same time last year. We have been carrying on our records about 215 in good standing with a hope that they will pay up during the coming year.

N. E. WILLIAMS, Fargo, in his discussion of the freight rate structure, outlined the work which had been done to obtain equitable rates for North Dakota shippers. He also explained the effect land grant rates will have on shipments of government grain, saying it would exact a toll which would fall on shippers paying the regular tariff.

The following resolutions committee was appointed by Pres. Albright: Herman Nelson, New England; R. O. Everson, Washburn; Dave Blair, Massa; W. P. Vincent, Fortuna.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

ELMER CART, pres. N. D. Board of R.R. Commissioners, reported on the activities of the commission, saying that the N. D. grain laws were the best in the country. He stated the commission expected to have to fight the preferential Minneapolis-Chicago grain freight rates, which gives Southwest growers an unfair advantage over Northwest farmers, in federal courts.

JOHN SULLIVAN, Mandan, in his talk on Taxation, urged those present to pay closer attention to their tax problems. He said, Demands on the public treasury force local officials to boost assessments. It never occurs to us to cut down on our expenditures. The higher valuations let them issue warrants against uncollected taxes, then they take up the warrants with a bond issue, and refund the bonds. High assessments are made on poor, non-paying properties as bait to make folks who do pay their taxes feel fortunate. In my opinion the monthly inventory law, providing for assessment on the basis of a merchant's monthly average supply of merchandise is not applicable to the grain trade.

Tuesday Evening Session

PRES. ALBRIGHT was in charge of the meeting of the elevator directors which discussed numerous operating problems, directors' meetings, etc. At the meeting of the managers conducted by Sec'y Conaway discussion was given the following subjects: Handling or redelivery charges, cost of handling grain through country elevators; CCC ruling as to minimum dockage allowed in delivery; who pays the cost of cleaning grain on which money has been loaned by CCC.

Wednesday Morning Session

A. J. JENSEN, state scale inspector, supplemented his talk on Balance with a review of the work of his department. He called attention to the fact the small appropriation they have to work with greatly curtails the work of the department. The increased size of scales necessitates larger testing trucks, but the legislature does not see fit to give us the money.

DR. FRANK EVERSULL, pres. N. D. Agri. College, gave an interesting talk on the Future of Agriculture in N. D.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

E. J. BELL, AAA Marketing Specialist, in his address on the country elevator's part in a national policy said in part: The crop insurance feature of the ever-normal granary program is proving beneficial to North Dakota farmers. Drought, rust, grasshoppers and hail are known to anyone who has lived in the plains. North Dakota had more crop insurance policies than any other state in 1939, and I understand the program is going to be very popular here in 1940. Most farmers and an increasing number of people in the cities are beginning to realize that the concept of parity is fair to farmers and to consumers and that it is also in the interest of the general welfare. The parity price of wheat at the present time is \$1.13. That is the price at which wheat would have to sell in order for a bushel of wheat to buy the same amount of other commodities

as it did during the pre-war period. Most of the current proposals would add the certificate plan to the other features of the AAA act of 1938.

Thursday Morning Session

CAPT. L. C. WEBSTER, sec'y Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, Minneapolis, gave interesting information on the handling of grain under the government program. He placed special emphasis on the shipment of grain under the government B/L. Capt. Webster urged that N. D. law be changed which would permit the elevator operator to charge more than the present 2c. He stated that 4c is charged in Montana, and that nothing could be done to get a higher rate from the government unless the law is changed, and that the elevator operator should not be asked to handle this wheat at a loss.

E. C. HILLWEG, ass't sec'y, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, suggested that all those present contact their legislative representatives, and advise them of the situation to the end that the law may be changed to allow the N. D. elevator to handle this government grain without suffering a loss.

GOV. JOHN MOSES in his address made mention of the State Mill and Elevator. He said: Go slow on this state mill business. Whether you run it or whether you don't run it, you still have to pay insurance on the buildings and on the machinery. You still have depreciation, upkeep and repairs. You still have \$2,500,000 worth of bonds to pay, and you still have to pay interest on those bonds. Let's not be too hasty.

Final Session

This final session was given over entirely to the business of the convention.

The Resolutions Committee presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted at Bismarck

Resolutions of unusual merit and of deep interest to the grain trade were adopted.

One asked the extension of CCC wheat loans for 90 to 120 days in the interest of the wheat owners.

One protested governmental agencies handling wheat and corn without using the facilities of the commission merchants.

One denounced the low handling charges for grain provided by chapter 155 of the session laws of 1927 and petitioned the Legislature to amend the law so as to provide for a delivery charge on stored grain of 5 cts. on flax, 4 cts. on wheat and rye, and 3 cts. on other grains.

One protested the lending of money by the Government to farmers for the purchase of stock in a terminal marketing agency to whom they must ship all their grain.

One insisted that country elevator operators be granted just and reasonable compensation for handling government grain and that they be freed from onerous and unnecessary regulations.

At the election of officers the following were re-elected: Pres. Walter Albright, Bonetrail; vice-pres., John Jones, Garske; sec'y, Charles Conaway, Fargo; ass't sec'y, Lenora Ronning, Fargo. New directors elected were: R. F. Boehm, Jamestown, 2d district, and C. F. Schoen, Oriska, director at large. Directors re-elected were: F. A. Mund, DeLamere, 1st district, and Martin Moe, Dickinson, 3rd district.

Adjourned to meet in Grand Forks in 1941.

Entertainment

Wednesday night the men were served a dutch lunch in the ballroom of the Patterson Hotel, and after the ladies had finished with their buffet supper on the roof garden of the hotel, both joined for the dance. The annual farewell dance and entertainment was held Thursday night.

Convention Notes

Fred Douglass handed out convenient key chains for R. R. Howell Co.

Twine Companies represented were Lindsay Bros. Co. and Stenson Twine Co.

Grain elevator builders present included Clarence Kieffe and Tom Ibberson for T. E. Ibberson Co. and John Hogenson, Hogenson Construction Co.

Sig Fangan and Emil Frederickson represented Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. The base ball bat pencil they presented their friends was much sought.

Each morning the Bismarck High School Band visited each of the convention hotels and played two or three selections, making sure the conventioners would arise and take part in the convention proceedings.

Mr. Nelson of the Newday Seed Co. brought Fred Camper along, but forgot Fred's wheel chair. Other seed firms represented were Dacotah Seed Co., Magill & Co., Goldberg Seed & Feed Co., Interstate Seed & Grain Co., Northrup King & Co., Will & Co., and Christensen Co.

Exhibits

Russell-Miller Mfg. Co., flour and feed.

Hart-Carter Co., disc-cylinder separator and Emerson Dockage Tester.

Fairbanks-Morse & Co., new compound grain beam and a standard beam.

N. D. Railroad Commission exhibited condemned scales and scale weights.

Superior Separator Co., a cut away glass front aspirator and section of a cylinder separator making possible a visual demonstration of the operation of these machines.

The Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission had an interesting exhibit of various grains and weed seeds. The commission was represented by C. W. Peacock, chairman; Peter S. Kamser, vice-chairman, H. A. Juneau, weighmaster, and J. L. Levens, chief grain inspector.

C.C.C. Reports on 1939 Wheat Loans

The Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that thru Jan. 26, 1940, the outstanding loans of the Corporation and lending agencies under the 1939 wheat loan program aggregated \$103,712,241.70 secured by 147,814,144 bus. of wheat.

This is a decrease of 4,500,000 bus. from Jan. 16. The peak of loans was over 167,000,000 bus.

The outstanding loans by states on the basis of farm storage and warehouse storage were as follows:

State	No. Loans	Bushels		Amount
		Farm Storage	Warehouse Storage	
Calif.	13	.....	41,733	\$33,150.07
Colo.	1,985	707,760	1,010,359	1,060,010.81
Ida.	2,433	1,478,746	2,859,273	2,242,873.41
Ill.	10,767	188,747	4,047,487	3,264,800.74
Ind.	1,930	117,639	541,501	479,639.30
Iowa	4,092	187,447	1,906,107	1,588,903.39
Kan.	23,672	4,324,238	13,769,344	12,833,552.78
Ky.	1,167	.....	336,091	260,878.96
Md.	10	.....	6,603	4,658.37
Mich.	524	106,599	23,041	89,624.27
Minn.	22,260	1,350,920	9,430,726	8,884,933.82
Mo.	17,252	105,304	9,008,938	6,969,892.64
Mont.	11,753	6,358,459	6,579,719	7,782,434.37
Nebr.	12,418	3,423,488	3,979,400	5,131,360.44
N. Mex.	47	63,538	24,679	31,572.88
N. Y.	577	.....	236,459	204,273.20
N. Dak.	46,307	7,163,878	18,809,200	17,808,229.63
Ohio	4,054	238,299	1,053,396	975,347.04
Okla.	7,886	1,016,150	5,244,462	4,206,544.12
Ore.	1,593	503,517	3,924,743	2,669,135.25
Penn.	36	.....	7,962	6,534.93
S. Dak.	16,948	1,814,198	4,045,558	4,055,532.65
Tenn.	710	.....	174,806	136,906.09
Texas	13,526	473,301	17,177,309	13,726,469.45
Utah	370	188,125	405,913	345,581.76
Va.	189	.....	64,444	48,883.83
Wash.	3,248	1,253,222	7,806,121	5,186,748.38
W. Va.	20	.....	8,808	6,172.33
Wis.	5,751	.....	4,160,481	3,638,630.10
Wyo.	67	65,906	38,966.59

Farmers Grain Dealers Celebrate Golden Anniversary

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mum set at \$27.50 to give \$500 protection for 1,000 bushels of grain handled.

Hybrid Corn Research

PROF. S. R. MILES, Purdue University, Lafayette, talked on hybrid corn, and how to choose a good number. His address is briefed in the seed department of this number of the Journals.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

Entertainment

THE REMAINDER of Wednesday afternoon was devoted to trips thru the Marion Glass Factory and the Hoosier Soybean Mill. Several groups were conducted thru the soybean mill by Manager John Caldwell, and bean buyer George Schooler, who explained the process of making oil and meal from soybeans.

Banquet

THE ANNUAL BANQUET was held Wednesday evening followed by good entertainment, with Master of Ceremonies Bob Butler, of Marion, conducting the introduction of singers and dancers who brought rousing rounds of applause from the delegates.

PROF. ROBERT PHILLIPS, of Purdue University, talked on "Give Me Democracy," a stirring address that compared the benefits and freedom of democracy with the "isms" that have brought European countries into conflict.

Thursday Morning Session

PRESIDENT PYLE presided at the closing session.

County Crop Improvement

CHARLES E. TROYER, Lafontaine, Grant county agent, described a crop improvement plan that has for its purpose the boosting of quality of crops raised in his county.

"Our Crop Improvement Ass'n," he said, "makes good seed available to our farmers. We have found country elevator operators cooperate readily with this plan.

"We encourage our farmers to grow certified seed, and we plant demonstration plots where farmers can see the difference in results produced by good and bad seed of the same crops.

"Efforts are being made to better commodities for the market as well as increased yields.

"One of our activities is an Alfalfa Club, with township committeemen, who pick the 13 best fields of alfalfa in the 13 townships of Grant county, and make them the objective of Kiwanis club visits."

Hybrid Corn Movietone

HARRY BREWER and Harold A. Funk put on a movietone in color, that demonstrated how Edw. J. Funk & Sons, produce and process Hoosier-Crost hybrid seed corn. Music played thru part of the picture, a commentator explained scenes.

Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions unanimously adopted included the following:

GRAIN STORAGE FOR C.C.C.

WHEREAS, the different government agencies are again making contracts for the handling of Commodity Credit Corp. and crop insurance grain,

RESOLVED, that we again reiterate our position of the last convention, that all contracts for services rendered by farmers' elevators or other grain handling agencies, give due consideration to the cost of performing said services, and that these agencies should not insist on country points performing a service below cost of operation.

GRAIN IMPORTS

RESOLVED that we urge the government to desist from importing foreign grain, meat products or commodities that enter into competition with products of ours.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

RESOLVED that we, as a farmers' organization, insist on all branches of farm credit being taken out of the department of agriculture, and ask Congress to see that this branch, farm

credit, be divorced from the department of agriculture.

Officers Re-Elected

All serving officers were re-elected, keeping as directors Frank Pyle, Van Buren; Paul Dawson, Wolcott; W. L. Woodfield, Lafayette; Roy Camp, Monticello; K. C. Applegate, Winamac; J. R. White, Shideler; L. F. Clupper, Rich Valley; F. A. Dahl, Lowell, and John Cruca, Crawfordville.

These directors elect their own officers. Regular election was held over to a later directors' meeting. Continuing to serve until such time are Frank Pyle as president, Paul Dawson as vice-president, and W. L. Woodfield as sec'y.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Exhibits

Several firms selling to farmers elevators put up exhibits at the Marion convention. Among them were:

CRABBS-REYNOLDS-TAYLOR CO.—Thrift seeds, and seed inoculants. T. H. Beeson in charge.

EDW. J. FUNK & SONS—Display cases and samples of hybrid seed corn. In charge were Harry Brewer and Harold Funk.

GOODRICH BROS. CO.—Both seeds and feeds were exhibited by Don Burres, Will Haug, and George Neidlinger.

PRONTO PRODUCTS CO.—Weevil killer and grain conditioner, explained by B. W. Boxmeyer, Charles Snowball, and Harry O'Shea.

GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—An air compressor outfit for blowing dust out of electric motors. A. E. Leif explained it.

RALSTON-PURINA CO.—The checkerboard design for Ralston-Purina products, and active pictures of calves and chickens. L. L. Braybook in charge.

Convention Notes

PENCILS were distributed by the Cleveland Grain Co., and Sidney Grain Machinery Co.; key chains by Darling & Co.

BADGES were given each delegate by A. E. Leif, the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. representative.

CARL BERGER of Sidney Grain Machinery Co. had a cold, but he stayed right on the job visiting delegates. He, and W. W. Pearson, and C. W. Gottman, were the only machinery men on the job.

Attendance at Indianapolis

[Continued from page 108]

Don Smith, Cambridge City; Jesse Zook, Camden; Russell W. Brown, Carlos; Marven North and William F. Hagen, Chalmers; Carl Buzan, Cicero; R. M. Geipes, Clay City; F. W. Blanton, Clayton; L. E. Lake, Colfax; W. M. Moore, Covington; Royal D. Clapp, Columbia City; Harold L. Gray and Newton Busenbark, Crawfordville; Floyd Myers, Crown Point; Ralph Lett, Cutler; John E. Lynch, Darlington; R. A. Burris and Kenneth Engler, Dayton; Avon and Sim Burk, Decatur;

Howard Mutz, Edinburg; W. D. Adams, Elizabethtown; John D. Klefer and R. J. Lewis, Elwood; Dick Robertson, Ewing;

Paul McComas, Fishers; Hugh McCorkle, Flora; Frank and Max P. Sellers, Forest; C. Keys, Fortville; Hugh Mattix, L. S. Conarroe and John Frantz, Frankfort; I. S. Valentine, W. W. Suckow and T. W. Graham, Franklin; Miles Gooding, Frankton;

Chris R. Bahl, Galveston; Adam Egly and Joe Martin, Geneva; Duncan McDougall, Glenwood; Willis Charles, Otto Howe, John F. Russell and F. E. Wagoner, Greensburg; Henry A. Miller, Greentown; J. C. Springer, Gwynnville;

Ed Montgomery, Hemlock; Frank Ackels and Jack Wright, Hobbs; F. H. Wellman, Holland; Paul Strock, Hudson;

Charles N. Clark, Kempton; J. Worl, Kennard; V. W. Moore, Kirklin; H. D. Springer, Knightstown; Leon Cheadle, Knox; Hal Thompson, Kokomo;

J. E. Francis, Lafayette; Orville Ramsey, Lafontaine; L. A. Garner, Lawrenceburg; K. M. Sowers, Lebanon; Lester DePoy, Lincoln; C. W. Shuman, Logansport; H. G. Tyler, Lowell;

G. L. Fisher, Maplewood; A. O. Thomas, Marion; Ura Seeger, Marshfield; Oscar Shawver, Martinsville; L. E. Edgerington, Max; G. B. McBain, Maxwell; C. E. Robinson, Medaryville; John Shanks, Milligan; W. S. Wisehart, Millville; W. P. and Paul Murphy, Mohawk; Roy Camp, Monticello; Walter Edwards, Mooresville; Berl Pierce, Mooreland; H. M. Unger, Morris-town; Clyde Wilson, Mount Comfort;

K. C. Hightshue, New Augusta; W. B. Springer, New Lebanon; S. C. Corkins, New Palestine; B. W. Furr, New Richmond; Don B. Jenkins and Walter Edwards, Noblesville; Walter G. Einspahr, North Hayden; C. G. Wolf,

North Liberty; Clay Syler, North Manchester; Wm. G. Reynolds, Oakland; Kermit Cross and James Rutherford, Oakville; Donald L. Gasaway, Ockley;

H. Dickey, Parker; Frank Ayers, Pendleton; Daniel Engle, Pennville; Leland L. Moore, Perrysville; George Wall, Pittsboro; A. V. Stout, Plymouth; George L. Arnold, Poneto; E. M. Haynes, Ivan Mills, and Mary Weisel, Portland; Fred Antell, Princeton;

Ralph Schinbekler, Raber; O. E. Powell, Raub; Lee Evans, Remington; L. E. Greenwood, Rensselaer; Robert Wilson, Rochester; Hubert Jackley, Rockfield; Edward McGill, Rossville; Albert Strauch, Royal Center; Earl L. Rose, Rushville; T. B. Wilson, Russellville;

Walter Kreinhagen, Seymour; John M. Brattain, Sharpville; Walter R. Beck, Shelbyville; Perley Weaver, Sheridan; J. R. White, Shideler; E. A. Wolf, Shipshewana; Edward and George Pasko, Simpson; E. E. McMichael, St. John; Walter Penrod and O. E. Hull, South Whitley; Charles S. Anderson, Stockwell; L. H. Jones, Stone Bluff; C. T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs;

Frank Richards and Ralph Snyder, Taylorville; G. C. Kashner, Thorntown; C. M. Urschel, Tippecanoe; Garth Woodward, Tocsin;

Charles Northlane, Union City; Kenneth Snyder, Upland; Frank Pyle, Van Buren;

W. E. Bechdel, Ernie Boldt, Mrs. Ford Shirley, Geraldine Hinkle, Walton; Bernard Cody, Westfield; Baxter McBane, Willow Branch; Karl Applegate, Winamac; M. Davis, Ross Curless and A. W. Berger, Windfall; E. H. Wolcott, Wolcott; W. C. Smock, Yeoman; A. B. Cook, Zionsville.

Grain Carriers

Proposed increases in the rate on grain from Minnesota and South Dakota to Duluth via Minneapolis by the C., M., St. P. & Pacific were denied Feb. 1 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The tariffs were under suspension to Mar. 20.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended the Frisco's reduced rates on grain and grain products from Kansas and southwest Missouri to north on protest by the Kansas City Board of Trade and others, as the reductions placed shippers not on the Frisco at a disadvantage.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Jan. 22 authorized a reduction of 20 per cent in coarse grain rates from Iowa, Kansas and southeastern Missouri to destinations in southwest Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska; and the railroads immediately began work on tariffs supplementing W. T. L. No. 383, to go into effect Feb. 9.

Hearings have been closed on the matter of reshipping rates on grain arriving at Chicago by barge. Interested parties are given until Feb. 27 to file briefs with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The examiner will then report, after which exceptions may be filed to his report, and then replies to the exceptions. The delay, of course, will rebound to the advantage of the beneficiaries of the status quo, the handlers of barge grain.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Paul Scheunemann, general manager of Monarch Elevator Co., was elected general chairman of the Northwest Shippers Advisory board at the recent annual meeting. Arthur B. Ayers, traffic manager of the Cream of Wheat Corp., was made alternate chairman. Regulation of all forms of transportation, by rail, highway and water, with special privileges and subsidies to none, was urged by Samuel O. Dunn, editor of Railway Age, at the annual luncheon.

The Interstate Commerce Commission recommended to Congress Feb. 1 that it approve "the form" of a house bill amending present laws and adding a new section to the interstate commerce act for the regulation of water carriers, rather than approve a senate proposal for codification of the interstate commerce act. The report recommended elimination from the house bill of a provision making railroad consolidation impossible in any case where employees would be adversely affected.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Ramon, Cal.—Fred H. Elliott is building a modern feed store here.

Williams, Cal.—A 40x80-ft. addition is being built to the Kuster Milling Co. building, to be used for storage. Robert Kuster operates the business.

CANADA

Montreal, Que.—The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. has started construction of a mill and storage elevator here. The elevator will have 200,000-bu. storage capacity, and will be used for mixed grains.

Fort William, Ont.—Fred Williscroft retired Feb. 5 from the weighing staff of the board of grain commissioners after more than a quarter century of service in the grain handling industry at the lakehead.

Ottawa, Ont.—A conciliation board which investigated a dispute between Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Ltd., the Bawlf Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd., and others and their employees found against salary changes at the present time. The employees are members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The chairman of the board, Chief Justice W. F. A. Turgeon of Saskatchewan, and M. A. MacPherson of Regina, signed the majority report. All members of the board were in agreement that the brotherhood be recognized as a bargaining agency for elevator employees below the rank of general foremen, another point at issue. On the question of hours of labor, the majority report stated that "The 10-hour day, which was agreed to in 1938, is a feature of the peculiar character of the industry which has a rush season of usually about four months in the autumn and another of about one month to six weeks in the spring. The rest of the year is slack time. To shorten the day to eight hours and to provide for the payment of overtime after these eight hours would appear to impose a financial burden upon the companies which they are unable to stand at present."

WINNIPEG LETTER

John H. Wesson has been re-elected president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

Exporters have been advised by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange that applications for permits to export grain to certain neutral countries are now available.

R. B. McClean, 58, former grain man, died here recently. He had been in ill health for some time. Mr. McClean was born in Fremont, Neb. He started in the grain business in western Canada shortly before the World War, with headquarters at Saskatoon, Sask. In 1916 he opened an office here and became a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, continuing in business until 1932.

J. H. Wesson, speaking at the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of Agriculture, held at Ottawa recently, said that the Canadian Wheat Pools believed that complete control of the marketing of Canadian wheat should be vested in the Canadian Wheat Board. He added, the Wheat Pools believe the Dominion government should negotiate directly with the British government to establish a price level for Canadian wheat which would bear a proper relationship to the cost of other commodities. Mr. Wesson is president of the Chamber of Commerce of Agriculture and also of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

COLORADO

Johnstown, Colo.—Fire raging out of control for more than four hours early Jan. 15 completely destroyed the grain and feed elevator and molasses mixing plant of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., with 25,000 bus. of grain and a quantity of machinery. The elevator will be rebuilt Mgr. Gordon Jones stated.

Lamar, Colo.—The Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co. mill was damaged badly by fire midnight Jan. 22. The plant comprises two large sheet-iron buildings, the mill proper and the warehouse. Electricians had been busy during the day replacing electrical equipment stolen last fall. They had kindled a fire in the building to keep warm. It is thought embers, overlooked when the fire was put out, or a possible short in the switch box, may have caused the fire. Forrest Baker is owner of the business.

ILLINOIS

Crescent City, Ill.—Peter McDermott, 70, former local grain dealer, died recently.

Chesterfield, Ill.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. recently installed a new 20-ton scale and truck lift.

Atkinson, Ill.—Elmer Mapes injured his left hand Jan. 29 while working at the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator.

Clinton, Ill.—DeWitt County Co-op. Grain Co. recently installed a No. 1 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ½-ton capacity.

Adrian, Ill.—Kermit Crabill of Monmouth is the new manager of the Adrian Mill & Elevator Co. elevator succeeding Paxton Lewis.

Metamora, Ill.—Thieves broke in the rear door of the Waldschmidt & Schneider Grain & Coal Co. office in January and escaped with \$70 in cash.

Morris, Ill.—A small blaze in the flooring of the Finnegan Grain Corp. elevator the night of Jan. 22 was extinguished with very little damage resulting.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its 47th annual meeting here the second week in May, the exact dates and place of meeting will be announced later.

Dixon, Ill.—E. M. Hanson has succeeded Ervin Gilbert as manager of the Lee County Grain Co. For the past two years he has been assistant manager of the Ottawa Co-operative Grain Co.

Saunemin, Ill.—George J. Carson, manager of the Saunemin Elevator Co., has been confined to his home on account of illness. Organization of the directors of the company was deferred at the recent annual meeting because of his absence.

Cullom, Ill.—The Cullom Co-operative Grain Co. reported an exceptionally good year enjoyed. During 1939 the company completely modernized its office building, enlarging it and adding considerable space for seeds and feeds.

Richmond, Ill.—The Richmond mills owned by G. F. Strand were damaged badly by fire early the morning of Jan. 28. It is believed the blaze started from spontaneous combustion from a pile of sawdust and shavings in the furnace room.

Forest Park, Ill.—Carl D. White, 56, owner and head of the White Grain & Feed Co., died at his home in Oak Park, Jan. 21. The company is the oldest still in existence in Oak Park, River Forest or Forest Park, having been founded by Mr. White's father in 1893.

Georgetown, Ill.—Harold Bouton recently purchased an interest in the business of his father, Herbert Bouton, and the firm is now known as Herbert Bouton & Son. The concern specializes in poultry and hog feeds and buys and sells grain, grain products, and hay.

Carlock, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. held its 34th annual meeting recently when a dividend was paid to the stockholders following a report of the year's accomplishments which included the building of a 22,000-bu. storage capacity for corn and installation of other improvements.

Wheaton, Ill.—A protest against certain provisions of the Illinois motor vehicle act going into effect Mar. 1 was made by a meeting of 25 truckers Feb. 5 at the Paramount Club, who elected Will Davenport of Wheaton temporary chairman. Another meeting was held Feb. 13 to form a permanent organization.

Peotone, Ill.—At the 25th annual stockholders' meeting of the Peotone Farmers Elevator Ass'n officers elected included John Hauert, pres.; Clarence Cann, sec'y-treas. Louis A. Hauert was re-appointed manager. A dividend of eight per cent was declared, also a patronage dividend of 1 cent per bushel. Entertainment and dancing until a late hour followed.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The Pophitt Cereal Co. has moved into the three-story brick and concrete building it recently purchased from the bankrupt Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. The company is the first business firm to move to East St. Louis from the St. Louis levee property condemned by the federal government for inclusion in the river-front memorial. The company manufactures puffed wheat and rice. Four revolving gas drums for puffing the cereals will be installed in the new location.

Gibson City, Ill.—The new units of the McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., and Central Soya Co., Inc., have started operation and are now in full production, a little over five months after signing contracts for their construction. Matt G. Reitz is in charge of the plants, assisted by a trained and experienced personnel drawn from the McMillen plants at Decatur, Ind. Soybean oil and a complete line of mixed feeds and concentrates are being manufactured. The combined capacity of production is about 30 cars of feeds and soybean meal a day; there are storage facilities for about 1,200,000 bus. of grain in the elevators.

Smithshire, Ill.—Two of the four bins of the annex to the Davis Grain Co. elevator burst recently, pouring 17,000 bus. of shelled corn on the ground. The first of the two storage structures broke Jan. 28, the second the following day. The corn was owned by farmers who had received loans of 57c a bu. on it from the C. C. C. Because of the mishap they have let the corn go at this price and the Federal Commodity Credit Corp. accordingly has issued orders to ship the grain. There was little loss from the accident as the grain poured out upon clean, frozen snow. Soybeans were stored successfully in the bins last year. It is thought the frozen ground vibrating from passing trains caused the sides of the bins to burst.

CHICAGO NOTES

Col. W. Douglas S. Sanday has retired from partnership in Thomson & McKinnon.

Oscar H. Riggs has been admitted to partnership in Faroli Bros., as of Jan. 1.

The soybean products plant of the Glidden Co. on Moffat St. was the scene of a minor explosion early Feb. 2.

Alfred W. Mansfield of Thomson & McKinnon was re-elected president of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants of Chicago for 1940.

J. J. Schreiner, active in brokerage circles for more than 30 years, has retired as a broker, effective Feb. 1 and will engage in other activities pertaining to the soybean industry.

The Chicago Board of Trade Fellowship Club celebrated its 31st anniversary on Jan. 26 in the Board of Trade Building. Following the open meeting entertainment and refreshments were enjoyed in the Board of Trade Post American Legion headquarters.

Eugene L. Merritt, 69, for 45 years a member of the Board of Trade, died at St. Francis Hospital in Miami Beach, Fla., recently. He had undergone a serious operation about one week before. Mr. Merritt came to Chicago in 1894. He retired from business last year and moved to Boca Raton, Fla.

Board of Trade Post No. 304, American Legion, has announced plans for a big ice carnival "A Night at St. Moritz," to be held the evening of Mar. 2 at Chicago Arena. "International ice stars and outstanding hockey teams, comedy, sport, art" reads the plugger advertising the coming event, and Bobby McLean, Hedy Stenif and Bobby Specht are some of those who will take part. Reservations are being made now for the affair.

Henry R. Winthrop, formerly a general partner in Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., is now a special partner. Malcolm S. McConihe, Jr., Robert R. Hitt, and Mrs. Adena P. Loasby, the latter a special partner, have retired from partnership in the firm.

John H. Elker, for the last 12 years with the Stratton Grain Co., has become affiliated with Eugene F. Hayey, where he will be head of the general shipping department, specializing in screenings of all kinds of grain and soybeans. Mr. Hayey has moved his office to the Board of Trade Building.

New renting agents have been employed for the Board of Trade building in the hope of increasing the income by renting the 29 per cent of vacant space. In 1939 Board members had to add \$370,400 to the regular rent of \$525,000 a year paid by the Board annually for its own quarters.

Benjamin R. Brown, 68, a member of the Board of Trade since 1892, died Jan. 30 in his apartment in the Edgewater Beach Hotel. He had been in ill health for a number of years but until a few days preceding his death had been able to spend a part of his time at the exchange where he had long been a well known corn trader.

Jacob L. Schuler, for 35 years employed in the Chicago office of the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department, died Feb. 6 in a hospital in his home town, Ottawa, Ill. He had been on sick leave since Nov. 1. He was 82 years of age. Beginning as a sampler his remarkable ability as an accountant won him promotion to the position of senior clerk.

Joseph A. Schmitz has been reappointed weighmaster and custodian of the Board of Trade. James A. Noble was appointed chief grain sampler; Frank W. Waddell, inspector and registrar of provisions, and John S. Brown, transportation manager. Emil a Stake, vice president of the First National Bank, has been appointed treasurer of the Board of Trade, succeeding the late C. V. Essgroger.

About forty grain men of the Chicago area enjoyed a trip to Decatur, Ind., Feb. 10, where, as guests of the Central Soya Co., they made a conducted tour of the company's soybean feed and sugar beet plant. The trip was sponsored by the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, and was made by special coach over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Ft. Wayne, thence by bus to Decatur. Enroute a stop was made at South Chicago for members of the party. Returning aboard their special car, the men rode the Detroit Arrow, one of the world's speediest trains.

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Serving the grain and seed trades since 1912



The following were admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade recently: Louis U. Bentley, Hamburg, Ia.; Duane B. Orton, Massena, Ia.; Murray Samuel, Dallas, Tex.; Edward Ogden Ketting, Lucius A. Andrew, Jr., Billy H. Moorhead, Austin H. Niblack, Robert T. McDevitt, David H. Quinn, John H. Mitchell, Harry Steinberg, Paul E. Murin, Lad C. Fencel, Harry J. Berlin, John F. Bolger, Chicago; Clarence J. Schulenberg, DeKalb, Ill.; Thos. P. Liston, Notre Dame, Ind.; William E. Webbe III, Boston, Mass.; Wm. H. Stroh, Grosse Pointe Park, Mich. Memberships in the Board of Trade sold down to \$1,500, representing a decline of \$150 from transfers in previous week, altho an earlier sale during the week was at \$1,700. Posted offers of certificates were at \$1,650, and highest bid \$1,250.

INDIANA

Leroy, Ind.—The hay shed at the W. H. Aiman elevator was destroyed by fire Jan. 29.

Rockport, Ind.—Don Seay, 86, former grain dealer, died Jan. 24 at his home southwest of here.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Talmage E. Decker is the present manager of the James E. Bennett & Co. office here.

Pierceton, Ind.—Layor Bros. have purchased a sheller and scalping shoe from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Michigan City, Ind.—Fire from an unknown cause damaged property of the Hamilton Farm Buro on Jan. 24.

Templeton, Ind.—J. W. McConnell, of the McConnell Grain Co., died Jan. 31, following an illness of about one week.

Winchester, Ind.—Percy E. Goodrich of Goodrich Bros. Co., was married Feb. 9 and has gone to Mexico City on a honeymoon.

Martinsville, Ind.—Morgan County Mills A'ssn installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, motor driven, ton capacity.

Morgantown, Ind.—Morgantown Grain Co. has installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Noblesville, Ind.—Lionel Brown, 38 years old, head chemist for the Noblesville Milling Co., died recently in a local hospital.—W. B. C.

Treaty (La Fontaine p. o.), Ind.—Wabash County Farm Bureau has installed a large new style Sidney Revolving Screen Corn Cleaner.

Covington, Ind.—A fire in the cob burner at the Covington Grain Co. elevator Jan. 31 was extinguished before much damage resulted.

Martinsville, Ind.—The Martinsville Milling Co. is razing the former legion home recently purchased and will construct a warehouse on the site.

Alexandria, Ind.—Charles F. Naber has installed a loud speaker intercommunication system between his office in the mill building and his elevator.

Jasper, Ind.—Michael Scheurich, for many years associated with the A. M. Bohnert & Son grain elevator, died recently at his home in Louisville, Ky.—W. B. C.

Mulberry, Ind.—The Mulberry Grain Co., managed by A. R. Judge, has installed a hammer mill and plans to increase its feed facilities by installing a corn cracker and grader.

Marion, Ind.—The Marion Brokerage Co., Inc., has been organized, by Ralph W. Wallace, June S. Wallace, and Robert T. Crane, to conduct a grain brokerage and commission business.

Tipton, Ind.—H. A. McVey, formerly with the Yorktown Grain Corp., and C. E. Thornburg of Ohio, have opened a modern feed mill here, doing business as the Master Feed & Supply.

Kentland, Ind.—Chet Harlan has remodeled the office of the Harlan Grain Co., turning its front into a large single room, divided by a counter to separate the customers from the office staff.

Raber, Ind.—Alvia C. Greer is the new manager of the Raber Co-operative Co., replacing Ralph Schinbeckler. Mr. Greer was formerly associated with the McCardle Grain Co. at Sheridan.

Lochiel (Fowler R. D.), Ind.—F. G. (Guy) Barnard, 73, pioneer Benton County grain dealer, died Jan. 25 at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Lafayette. When a young man he entered the grain business operated by his father, continuing in it for 30 years. Following his retirement, he moved to Fowler.

Indianapolis, Ind.—C. Wm. Maibucher, who has spent more than a quarter of a century merchandising grain on the Board of Trade, is still serving most of his old customers and some new ones.

New Albany, Ind.—John McDonald, of McDonald & Co., slipped on the ice and fell, breaking a leg, a few days before the annual convention of the Indiana Ass'n, and had to be listed among those absent.

Rahm (Henderson, Ky., p. c.), Ind.—The Farmers Grain Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares at \$50 p.v. each; incorporators are Charles Schenk, Clarence Kuester, Shelby McDowell and Leo Long, all of R. R. No. 2.

Columbus, Ind.—John Peter Sohn, 77, proprietor of the Columbus Milling Co., and active in business life here for 50 years, died Jan. 27, of a heart ailment. His two sons, Harry and Albert, were associated with him in operation of the milling company.

Greenfield, Ind.—The Hancock County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n recently installed a Western Gyration Grain Cleaner, and a Kelly-Duplex Feed Mixer. This gives the organization two one-ton mixers. L. G. Swarts is manager; T. L. Sapp, his assistant.

Evansville, Ind.—C. Eugene Johnson, assistant treasurer of Iglehart Bros., Inc., was appointed executive vice-pres. of the company Jan. 30 by Edgar A. Iglehart, president. Fred Becker succeeds Mr. Johnson as assistant treasurer and also becomes office manager.

Rosedale, Ind.—Herbert Loren Cox, 45, was killed the afternoon of Jan. 30, when his clothing became caught in a line shaft at the Rosedale Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, and he was dashed against machinery. His neck was broken. The elevator is owned by his brother, Leslie.

McGrawsville, Ind.—Ralph Overman is remodeling his elevator, rebuilding the cupola, and installing two new legs, with Calumet Cups and Fairbanks-Morse Motors, to increase the handling capacity. A new cob burner is being erected. Reliance Construction Co. is doing the work.

Chase (Boswell p. o.), Ind.—Three bulk feed bins have been built in the feed grinding division of the Farmers Co-operative Co.'s elevator, one for laying mash, one for starting mash, and one for fattening mash, and each fitted with a sacking spout and bag holder. John Hamelman is manager.

Decatur, Ind.—The Northeastern Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n met in the Masonic Temple last month and listened to the report of Sec'y-Treas. C. G. Egly for the year 1938 and 1939, after which Avon Burk was elected president, John Witte, vice-pres., and L. R. Rumsyre of Columbia City sec'y-treas.

Wadena, Ind.—Charles W. Starz, operator of the Wadena Grain Co. elevator, returned to his home in Fowler Jan. 23, after nearly six weeks at Mayo's clinic, Rochester, Minn., where operations were performed from which he is recovering successfully. Harry D. Moore has had charge of the elevator in his absence.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Our objective of securing 50 new members between our last convention and our Jan. 29-30 one was realized. Recent new members enrolled include the following firms: Mellott Grain Co., Mellott; Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; Oswego Soy Products Corp., Oswego, N. Y.; Campbell & Co., Angola; Rose Feed Mills, Rushville.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Anderson, Ind.—A Western Corn Sheller and a one-ton vertical Kelly-Duplex Feed Mixer have been installed recently in the 28,000-bu. elevator which the Farm Buro Co-operative Ass'n, under the management of J. L. Manlove, acquired from the Wellington Milling Co. last June. Scheduled additional improvements to the property include revamping of the elevator, installation of new and faster legs, and of a blower for loading cars.

Huntington, Ind.—Garber E. Wright has leased a site on his farm near the Huntington-Wabash County line to H. B. Schallinger, Chicago, representing the Confection Cabinet Corp. of that city, for the erection of a receiving plant for popcorn. The building of the plant, Mr. Wright stated, depends on Mr. Schallinger obtaining contracts for the raising of from 500 to 1,000 acres of popcorn by farmers in this part of the state. Seed is furnished to the farmers for planting.

Mexico, Ind.—Walter L. Kraning, 50, manager of the Mexico Elevator Co. elevator for 15 years until forced to give up his duties there some time ago on account of ill health, died Jan. 21.

Gilman (Alexandria p. o.), Ind.—A new one-ton vertical Kelly-Duplex Feed Mixer has been purchased by the Gilman Grain Co., where G. S. Dykes is local agent. Extensive improvements are planned, including construction of a new feed grinding and mixing room, to which the company's No. 30 Blue Streak Hammer Mill will be moved and in which the mixer will be installed. A 25-h.p. gas engine has been purchased to operate the feed grinding and mixing equipment; a similar engine operates the 50,000-bu. elevator separately.

IOWA

Superior, Ia.—A new warehouse was built here recently by Grieg & Co., Inc.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—The Wm. Grettenberg Grain Co. has added a brick implement building 40x60 feet.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—J. D. Anderson has been named manager of the local Quaker Oats Co. elevator.

Villisca, Ia.—Louis W. Christensen recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n.

Le Mars, Ia.—When the Farmers Elevator Co. met here Feb. 13 a proposal to authorize liquidation of the company was made.

Luana, Ia.—Emmet Schutte was reappointed manager of the Farmers Commission Co. here.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Two minors have confessed to the theft of the ten tires stolen from the E. W. Wagner elevator office recently.—A. G. T.

Terrill, Ia.—Thieves who broke into the Farmers Co-operative Co.'s elevator the night of Jan. 30 and broke open the safe, escaped with \$174 in cash.

Chapin, Ia.—Thieves stole the safe from the office of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. on Jan. 8. It contained records and a small amount of money.

Denison, Ia.—H. L. Fitch, manager of the Doud Milling Co., was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce for the coming year.—Art Torkelson.

Blercoe, Ia.—John Hendricks has been named manager of the Blencoe Farmers Elevator Co. elevator, succeeding George A. Arnold who resigned recently.

Truesdale, Ia.—Keith R. Frazier, 60, formerly manager of a grain elevator here some years ago, was found dead in bed Jan. 31 in his room at Omaha, Neb.—L. A. G.

Sumner, Ia.—Fridley Bros. have disposed of their implement business and are constructing a warehouse for their feed business. A diesel engine has been installed.

Stratford, Ia.—The Stratford Grain & Supply Co. celebrated its 30th anniversary Jan. 27 with a dinner following the annual business meeting and an afternoon program.

Indianola, Ia.—Harold Felton, president of E. H. Felton & Co., has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for representative of Warren County in the Iowa legislature.—L. A. G.

Orchard, Ia.—Thieves broke into the A. J. Merfeld elevator office, blew the safe and escaped with about \$73. They visited the post-office safe next but were frightened away.—Art Torkelson.

Story City, Ia.—Peter Elide, 74, died at his home in Des Moines after a long illness. He came to Story City as manager of the newly organized Farmers Grain Co. in 1906, holding the position for many years.—L. A. G.

Wapello, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator & Exchange Co. at its annual meeting recently elected the Board of Directors. Guy Jamison was elected president and Chas. Reutinger, sec'y-treas. by the newly organized board.—Art Torkelson.

Des Moines, Ia.—Outstanding educational movies will be a feature of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n convention to be held here Feb. 27, 28 and the morning of the 29th. The exhibits will be unusually fine this year and members are urged to attend all sessions of the convention. Officers of the Ass'n declare it will be an especially interesting and informative meeting.

Otley, Ia.—According to Purl Van Hemert, manager of the Otley Co-operative Exchange, business during 1939 totaled \$241,000, an increase of 50 per cent. Substantial dividends were distributed at the annual meeting.—L. A. G.

Des Moines, Ia.—New members recently enrolled by the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the Farmers Inc., Society, Woden; Farmers Elevator Co., Slifer; C. J. Milligan & Son, Sioux City; Johnson Bros. Mill, Shenandoah.

Muscatine, Ia.—L. R. McKee, head of the McKee Feed & Grain Co., in a talk describing the growing use and importance of soybeans before the Chamber of Commerce recently, described the plant which he is planning to build here next year.

Odebolt, Ia.—The Odebolt Co-operative Elevator Co. held its first annual meeting Feb. 6 when settlement was made with the stockholders of the old Farmers Elevator Co., which voted to reorganize as a co-operative and change its name last November.

Gillett Grove, Ia.—Ten thousand bus. of corn poured out upon the ground when a wall of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator burst recently. The grain heap extended to the edge of the Milwaukee railroad tracks. Workmen shoveled the corn into cars.

Marion, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. at its 21st annual meeting re-elected Carl D. Wallace, P. C. Lassen and Elmer Sevell to the board of directors. Mgr. Irvin Ford read his report and an eight per cent dividend was paid stockholders.—A. G. T.

Des Moines, Ia.—Ron Kennedy, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, has been appointed to the national institute com'te of the American Trade Ass'n Executives. He will attend the meeting of trade executives at Washington, D. C., Apr. 29.

Rembrandt, Ia.—All property of the Rembrandt Farmers Elevator Co. here has been sold to Cargill, Inc., and the business will be continued by the new owners. The Rembrandt Farmers Elevator Co. has voted to dissolve the corporation and place it in voluntary liquidation.

New Sharon, Ia.—Peterson Grain Co. has installed a new \$2,500 portable hammer mill, driven by an 84-h.p. motor with tremendous speeds and with various screens, that will grind feeds from 3/32 inches to 1 inch. Elmer Klinzman is manager of the New Sharon feed store.—L. A. G.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Roberts Co-operative Elevator Co. officers report a successful year. On Jan. 10 the company sponsored an entertainment for its patrons and friends at the Z. C. B. J. hall. One of the largest steel bin units in the county is concentrated at the company's elevator with 97,765 bus. of sealed corn stored in 43 bins.

Anamosa, Ia.—Fire destroyed the 65-year-old grain elevator of the Anamosa Milling Co., with its equipment, two trucks, approximately 2,000 bus. of corn, 1,500 bus. of oats, some wheat and a quantity of prepared feeds. Elmer Headlee is owner. The fire is believed to have started from an overheated stove in the office.—L. A. G.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Lester William Wheeler, 71, who came here in 1905 as owner and president of the L. W. Wheeler Grain & Coal Co., a corporation operating a line of 12 elevators on the Rock Island Railroad serving northwest Iowa died of a heart ailment Jan. 26. He had been in failing health for several months and for a week before his death was a hospital patient.

Lamoni, Ia.—The building and equipment of the Lamoni Milling Co. was destroyed by fire Jan. 26, the second fire at the mill in two months. The plant was a division of Hyde & Vredenburg, Inc., grocers, who have purchased the east elevator owned by the Farmers Grain & Seed Co., and will use the building to replace the one destroyed. General improvements are being made and new machinery purchased, to be installed as soon as possible, to get the mill in operation in time to take care of the chick feed season just ahead, and to supply breakfast food and flour to the company's stores.

Algona, Ia.—Funeral services were held Jan. 10 at the Methodist Church for Fred Anderson, 87-year-old Algona man who died of a heart attack Sunday evening at the church service. Mr. Anderson came to Algona from Wesley, Ia. He owned and operated a grain elevator and coal yard until 1932 when he retired.—A. G. T.

Rose Hill, Ia.—The Kemp Feed Co. is completing construction of its 30x84-ft., 10,000-bu. storage elevator and feed mill. The new building will house a new feed mixer, provide storage for 10 cars of feed, and furnish quarters for the cream and produce business. A truck dump and a railroad loading dock are provided. The company distributes its own brand of feeds thru 49 dealers.

Ralston, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n is installing a new 9-inch screw conveyor 70 ft. long in the bottom of its old lumber shed for removing corn stored there last fall. To convert this building into additional grain storage last year it laid a new concrete floor and rod the sides to reinforce them. 50,000 bus. of corn were then stored in the building. The Tillotson Construction Co. did the work.

Manson, Ia.—Ray E. Durschmidt, operator of the Manson Feed Mill, plans to enlarge his business this spring to include the making of chick feed. Mr. Durschmidt, who bot the mill from V. F. Bjorkman last year, has added an office and warehouse since taking charge of the business. He specializes in Manson 34% and 40% hog supplement as well as doing a general line of hulling, mixing and grinding.

Hawarden, Ia.—The Ed Lambertson Estate has awarded contract for a grain elevator to replace the one destroyed by fire last Sept. 25 to the Tillotson Construction Co. The new elevator will be about the size of the one burned, but of a more modern type and will be covered with corrugated iron. Guy Vernard is manager of the Lambertson Estate business, which, since the fire, has continued to operate the coal business, but, because its other elevator is filled with government sealed corn, has been unable to handle much grain.

Estherville, Ia.—Grieg & Co., Inc.'s, new feed mill is near completion, built just west of the company's elevator along the M. & St. L. tracks. The new mill is 30x20 ft. and 72 ft. in height. The building consists of a large work floor where the machinery is located, 22 bins for feeds and grain, a full basement and an adjoining driveway. The mill machinery includes a large hammer mill with a 75-h.p. motor and a magnetic separator in a special feeder; an attrition mill; magnetic scalper and special feeder; a 1½-ton triple action feed mixer; a molasses feed mixer; corn cracker; oat crimper; oat huller; feed dresser; corn grader and two elevator legs. A scale was installed for weighing sacked feeds and a truck scale in the driveway for weighing bulk feeds. A truck dump has been installed in the driveway and a six-ft. loading dock extends along the warehouse and thru the mill. The mill room, control room and show room are steam heated. The mill is equipped with special bins for storing bulk feeds. Spouting from the elevator serves bins in the feed mill in such a manner that operation of the elevator and mill can be co-ordinated. Custom grinding is a specialty. The control room housing all electrical equipment adjoins the mill as does also a new warehouse and merchandising room. Extensive improvements also have been made on the grain elevator. A new cleaner has been installed for cleaning seeds and grain, with a separate elevator to handle the seeds. A new truck dump with built-in grates has been installed in the driveway. The T. E. Ibberson Co. designed and built the mill.

KANSAS

Topeka, Kan.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Derby have gone to Mexico on a pleasure trip.

Ellsworth, Kan.—J. H. Woodward is the new manager of the Salina elevator and oil station. He has moved his family here from Perryton, Tex.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Ottawa, Kan.—George B. Ross, one time chief of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, has been critically ill.

Larned, Kan.—The George E. Gano Grain Corp. is considering building a 15,000 to 20,000-bu. elevator on the site of the present one.

Moundridge, Kan.—Additional warehouse space may be added to the Moundridge Milling Co. plant. Plans for the improvement are being considered according to Nelson Krehbiel, president.

Tribune, Kan.—Herbert E. Dixon has been appointed manager of the George E. Gano Grain Co. elevator, succeeding the late M. J. Long. Mr. Dixon was employed by the company at Englewood for four years, and came here from Macksville.

Sayre (Dodge City p. o.), Kan.—Leigh Warner of Cimarron bot the Vosburgh Grain Co. elevator recently for \$404.33, the amount of back taxes and costs charged against it by the county. The elevator was formerly owned by the Clarence Vosburgh estate, and was levied upon by the county late in 1939 for the taxes.

Larned, Kan.—The Pawnee County Co-operative Ass'n intends to begin erection of a concrete elevator of between 80,000 and 100,000-bu. capacity, in March. The new fireproof structure will be built on the site of the old one. The company has felt the need for more storage space for some time. It also owns elevators at Ash Valley, Earl and Zook. George Kelsey is manager of the Pawnee County Co-operative Ass'n.

Fredonia, Kan.—The W. S. Smith Grain & Feed Co. recently purchased a tract of land adjoining the Missouri-Pacific right of way on which it expects to erect an elevator in the near future. The elevator will have a 15,000-bu. capacity, and will be equipped to handle 2,500 bus. of wheat an hour. A full line of feeds, seeds, hay, salt and coal will be handled in addition to the regular grain business. Mr. Smith has been a successful grain dealer in Neodesha for the last 25 years.

Norton, Kan.—Ralph Reich has become sole owner of the grain elevator and feed business known as the Fred Mosher Grain Co., and is operating it now, under the name of Ralph Reich Grain Co. Mr. Reich purchased a half interest in the business about 2½ years ago when he assumed active management of the establishment. Mr. Mosher has owned an interest in the elevator here for 10 years. Mr. Reich owns an elevator at Long Island also, Paul Stutterheim being in charge as manager. The local elevator has been considerably enlarged and remodeled recently and a new large scale was installed.

Topeka, Kan.—The Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n will double its grain storage capacity. Contract for the building of 12 large storage tanks and headhouse was let to Chalmers & Borton. The tanks will have a capacity of 500,000 bus. of grain. Each will be 100 ft. in height and 22 ft. in diameter. The headhouse will be 40x30 ft. and 180 ft. in height, and, with the tanks, will be constructed of reinforced concrete. Buildings now on the site are being taken down and work on the new structures will start about Mar. 1, to be completed about June 15. The Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n opened its local plant last June. It conducts a general grain jobbing business and represents the co-operative ass'ns of Kansas.

KENTUCKY

Mayfield, Ky.—The Mayfield Milling Co. recently suffered an electrical damage loss.

Bloomfield, Ky.—D. B. Sutherland & Sons reported small windstorm loss sustained in January.

Louisville, Ky.—The new soybean processing plant of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. has been completed and is in operation.

Wilmore, Ky.—The Glass Milling Co. had a small loss on Jan. 19 from explosion of fuel oil which was being heated over a stove.

Louisville, Ky.—James Wallingford Morrison, 75, former official of the Lexington Roller Mills, died Jan. 24 at the home of a daughter.—A. W. W.

Murray, Ky.—The Murray Milling Co. has completed its sweet feed mill, erected at the cost of several thousand dollars. It is complete in every detail for the mixing and grinding of feed of every description. The firm specializes in custom grinding. The new mill is 24x36 ft. and three stories high.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Officers for the New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd., for 1940 are: W. H. Hickerson, Jr., president; Gustaf R. Westfeldt, Jr., first vice-pres.; John Dupuy, second vice-pres.; N. O. Pedrick, third vice-pres.; J. H. Ricau, sec'y-treas.

MARYLAND

Laurel, Md.—Athey & Harrison, Inc., incorporated with an authorized capital stock of 1,000 shares, p. v. \$10 each, to deal in feed, etc. Incorporators are Snowden J. and S. Eva Athey and Martha E. Harrison.

Baltimore, Md.—The following officers were elected by directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce for 1940: President, J. Adam Manger; vice-pres., Gustav Herzer, Jr.; sec'y-treas., James B. Hessong; assistant sec'y, Howard G. Disney; executive com'te, Thos. G. Hope, chairman; Eugene H. Beer, Jr., vice-chairman; Wm. B. F. Hax, C. Emmerich Mears, John W. Emory.

MICHIGAN

Akron, Mich.—The Akron Elvtr. Co. is installing a new hammermill and feed mixer.

Deckerville, Mich.—Bearss Bros. have installed a 99D cleaner and a 7½-h.p. motor in their feed mill.

Dexter, Mich.—A new mixer driven by a 5-h.p. motor has been installed in the Dexter Co-operative Co. feed mill.

Birch Run, Mich.—A Superior H434 Scarifier Model S has been installed in the Charles Wolohan Co., Inc., elevator.

Richmond, Mich.—The Richmond Feed & Grain Co. sustained a small property loss on Jan. 15, the result of high winds.

Lowell, Mich.—The floor under a new heating boiler in the King Milling Co. caught fire on Dec. 22, causing some small damage.

Bay City, Mich.—Consolidated Grain Corp. has installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity, motor drive.

Wyman, Mich.—An improper stove installation was responsible for a small fire loss in the Olaf Johnson elevator early in January.

Cohoctah, Mich.—A new manlift has been installed in the Floyd Lott elevator and a 5-h.p. fully enclosed motor to operate a cleaner.

East Jordan, Mich.—a new cleaner, grain dump and additional elevator legs have been installed in the East Jordan Co-operative Co. feed mill.

Albion, Mich.—Earl J. Young has recently installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader and a Howes, Jr., cereal cutter in his new feed mill.

Beulah, Mich.—The Benzie Co-operative Co. has installed a 3-h.p. fully enclosed motor in the cupola of the elevator to drive the main elevator leg.

Sturgis, Mich.—The Sturgis Grain Co. was host to farmers and their families Jan. 13 at its annual equipment day program. Luncheon was served at noon.

Albion, Mich.—Improvements made at the Albion Elvtr. Co. plant include a Sidney Combination Sheller and elevator boot driven by a 10-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Croswell, Mich.—New hammer mills with built-in crushers and tramp iron separators have been installed in the Croswell Milling Co. plant and the Paul Helm elevator at this station.

Bad Axe, Mich.—Employees of the Bad Axe Grain Co., which operates 11 elevators in the Thumb and other points, spoke at the Rotary Club meeting held recently in Hotel Irwin. Various phases of their duties at the elevator and in the grain business were the subjects discussed.

Union City, Mich.—The Randall Milling Co. was greatly inconvenienced recently when a bolt in the feed grinder became loosened and fell into the machine, causing considerable damage.

Allen, Mich.—The Harlow VanPatten Feed Mill has been remodeled recently. A new feed warehouse has been added and a modern corn crusher installed. All of the wiring has also been placed in rigid conduit.

Sturgis, Mich.—Frank Gilhams, 68, for 30 years a member of the firm of Blue & Gilhams, grain and coal dealers, died of streptococcal infection at Sturgis Memorial Hospital Jan. 22 after a two weeks' illness.

Port Hope, Mich.—The office of the Port Hope Mill & Elvtr. Co. was broken into Jan. 19. Nothing of value was taken but the dial and hinges of the safe were damaged to the extent the safe could not be opened.

Detroit, Mich.—The Michigan State Millers Ass'n celebrated its 75th anniversary of its organization with a banquet and entertainment for members Jan. 26 in the Book-Cadillac Hotel. Election of officers preceded the social hour.

Cone (Milan p. o.), Mich.—J. B. Squires, operator of the Cone Elvtr. Co., the elevator formerly owned by Karner Bros., has installed a new Sidney Boot Sheller and Scalping Shoe. New feed mill equipment probably will be installed.

Chesaning, Mich.—Phil Carson, for several years manager of the Farmers Elevator, resigned recently and leased the Schwartzmiller elevator, opening it under the name Frutchey Bean Co. He will specialize in handling beans and grain.

Elsie, Mich.—Glen S. Wilcox, the new proprietor of the Elsie Roller Mills, has been making improvements, consisting of installation of a Papec Hammer Mill with electromagnetic separator and a new cleaner. He has also installed several motors auxiliary to the water power.

Oxford, Mich.—The stockholders of the Oxford Co-operative Elvtr. Co. held their annual business meeting in the Masonic Temple on Jan. 25. Over 200 persons were in attendance to partake of a turkey dinner furnished by the elevator. The guest speaker was "Bill" Otto of the Lansing, Mich., Chamber of Commerce.

Bay City, Mich.—Richard T. Walsh and James B. Sullivan are operating their new firm as the Wolverine Bean Co. As announced in the preceding issue of the Journals, the company is operating the Cass Bean & Grain Co. elevator and properties, recently acquired. Mr. Walsh is general manager of the new firm.

Saginaw, Mich.—Two alleged grain thieves, Frederick Jones, 21, and Herman Gross, 21, both of Birch Run R. D. 1, have confessed the theft of grain from three Maple Grove township farms, law officials have announced, and have been bound over for trial. The men are alleged to have stolen grain in Shiawassee County also.

Bay Port, Mich.—The Wallace & Morley Co. which operates a number of elevators in the Thumb territory has installed new hammer mills in the Akron, Bach and Bay Port elevators. Feed mills formerly in the Akron and Bach elevators have been removed to the Gilford and Grassmere elevators. These new hammer mills are equipped with built-in crushers and tramp iron separators.

Chesaning, Mich.—Creditors of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. met recently with Pres. Davenport Terry and members of the board of directors and appointed a credit com'te to work out in the immediate future some plan of paying bills against the company and operating the elevator. The financial reports showed the elevator to have transacted a large amount of business, but to have many outstanding accounts and to owe quite a sum of obligations but not enough to prevent operation of the elevator and it is hoped eventually all creditors will be paid in full. Farmers who stored wheat and find it had been sold, with no funds to pay them, received recognition on the creditors' com'te. It was decided where a creditor owed the elevator and has money coming, the two will washout each other. Beans handled thru the elevator are not concerned in the present situation as, in this case, the elevator simply acted for the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange on a commission basis. J. Stanley Sherman is new manager of the elevator. He formerly served as manager of the Farm Bureau plant at Imlay City. A new Sidney Sheller and Cleaner has been installed at the Farmers elevator.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Lee Jones, 29, route 1, East Leroy, was held to circuit court under \$500 bond Jan. 23 on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He and Carrol Latta, 34, are alleged to have obtained money from A. K. Zinn & Co. by issuing false orders for payment of grain. Jones, employed at the grain company, is said to have given Latta orders for grain which was not delivered. It is claimed they converted about \$1,000 of the company's money to their use. Latta had waived examination on Jan. 12.

Hastings, Mich.—W. D. Aungst of Plainwell is new manager at the Hastings Grain & Bean Co. elevator. Mr. Aungst has been connected with the Plainwell Co-operative Co. since 1927 and for the past year has acted as receiver for the Farmers Produce Co. of Kalamazoo. The local company has replaced the attrition mill with a new hammer mill with built-in crusher and tramp iron separator driven by a 30-h.p. fully enclosed pipe ventilated motor. It has also installed a 1-ton feed mixer.

Blissfield, Mich.—The Blissfield Co-operative Co. entertained more than 400 members, their wives and friends, at the annual banquet Jan. 24, held in the high school gymnasium. The principal address of the evening was delivered by Prof. R. V. Gunn, Michigan State College agricultural economist, who spoke on the outlook for farm products prices in 1940. Elmer A. Beamer, state commissioner of agriculture, acted as toastmaster, and W. S. Porter, president of the company, as master of ceremonies. The company operates elevators at Riga, Robert Delker, manager, and at Ogden, George Sayers, manager. The net profit from all sources for the past year amounted to \$13,209.74, compared with \$3,370.67 in 1938.

MINNESOTA

Le Sueur, Minn.—G. Glass has installed a new one-ton feed mixer.

Amiret, Minn.—Mark Rowell has purchased the local feed mill from Leo Hostettler.

Le Center, Minn.—The Le Center Feed Mill recently installed a new hammer mill.

Foley, Minn.—A new feed grinder has been installed at the Johnson Implement & Feed Co. store.

Hancock, Minn.—Farmers of this district are planning to organize a co-operative elevator company.

Slayton, Minn.—Fire Feb. 1 slightly damaged the Monarch Elevator here of which Joe Nolan is manager.

Greenbush, Minn.—About a hundred farmers have signed up for the proposed co-operative elevator here.

Cavalier, Minn.—The International Elvtr. Co. has installed a new hammer mill operated by a 50-h.p. motor.

Center City, Minn.—Anton Gustafson of Almelund has purchased the Center City Mill from Anderson Bros.

Elko, Minn.—A new corn crusher driven by a 7½-h.p. motor has been installed by the Commander Elvtr. Co.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Fred Forsberg & Sons installed a Howell Electric Truck Lift at their new elevator.

Bird Island, Minn.—The Bird Island Farmers Co-operative Ass'n will build an elevator on a site near the depot.

Climax, Minn.—Albin J. Bergstrom, 53, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, died in a Grand Forks, N. D., hospital, Feb. 4.

Prinsburg, Minn.—Burglars on Jan. 24 raided the office of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. but obtained little for their efforts.

Campbell, Minn.—Lewis Deal, 60, for 27 years an employe for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., was killed in a railroad crossing crash Jan. 24.

Kragness, Minn.—The Kragness Farmers Elvtr. & Mercantile Co. is installing two Winters Direct Connected Geared Head Drives with 7½-h.p. motors.

Ruthon, Minn.—Sale of the entire properties of National Atlas Elevator, to the local Farmers Co-operative Ass'n is probable as the result of a tentative agreement entered into Jan. 6 between National Atlas Elevators, a division of the Van-Dusen Harrington Corp. of Minneapolis, and the Ruthon Farmers Co-operative Ass'n.

Chokio, Minn.—R. W. Keeler, for many years president of the Chokio Equity Exchange and a prominent member of the Minnesota legislature, passed away Jan. 17.

Park Rapids, Minn.—Charles W. Wilkins, Jr., has purchased the interest of his father in the Wilkins Commission Co., and is now a partner with his brother, Warren I. Wilkins, in the operation of the feed and seed company.

Wykoff, Minn.—The Wykoff Farmers Shipping Ass'n, organized Jan. 11, 1911, has been sold to the La Crescent Grain Co. of La Crescent, which is in possession of the elevator and other property. Ed Clausen has been manager of the shipping ass'n for the past several years.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Fire starting in the basement mixing room and spreading rapidly thru the building, early Feb. 2 destroyed the main mill and elevator building of the Math Barzen Co., with a heavy loss. The plant includes two elevators and two warehouses. One warehouse was saved. The mill was heavily stocked with grain, in one section were 39,000 bus. of wheat, flax and other grains and in another section was a large quantity of grass seed, some of which was taken out before the fire reached it.

Barnesville, Minn.—The Lake Region Grainmen's Ass'n held its monthly meeting here in January. Speakers were H. R. Sumner, manager of F. H. Peavey & Co.'s agricultural department; C. Conaway, sec'y of the North Dakota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, and A. W. Berg, chairman of the Clay County Conservation Com'te. Lunch was served by the National Atlas Elevator of Downer and the Farmers and Monarch Elevators of Barnesville. No meeting will be held in February, but the Mar. 3 meeting will be in Fergus Falls.

DULUTH LETTER

Lewis Hagler, 72, who retired as state grain inspector six years ago, died Jan. 25 in a Duluth hospital.

F. J. Trambley, Board of Trade floor trader for the Barnum Grain Co., and wife left Feb. 4 for a visit in California.—F. G. C.

A. G. Ryan, of the Hallet & Carey Co., returned the first of the month from a trip to Florida and other southern states.—F. G. C.

The annual election of the Duluth Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n held Jan. 23 resulted in the election of the following directors: R. G. Sims, F. B. Getchell, W. J. McCabe, W. W. Bleacher and E. H. Woodruff, to serve during 1940. Immediately following the ass'n meeting the directors met for organization. R. G. Sims was named president, and W. J. McCabe vice president for the year 1940.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Charles H. Shaver, 61, a wholesale grain salesman for 40 years, died Feb. 3.

Goodbody & Co. has been elected to membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Russell-Miller Milling Co. declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on common capital stock of the company, payable on Feb. 1, 1940, to stockholders of record Jan. 20, 1940.

A dividend of 35c a common share, payable Mar. 1, was authorized by directors of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. In 1939 the company paid a dividend of 35c in December and three others of 25c in March, June and September.

Stanley Partridge, of the grain department of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., has been re-elected chairman of the board of governors of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n. This group is continuing an energetic program designed for the betterment of wheat culture in the Northwest, including seed clinics for farmers and grain schools for elevator men and county agents.

MISSOURI

Fayette, Mo.—The Fayette Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co. selected Vodra W. Philips as manager of its elevator, to succeed H. C. White.—P. J. P.

Pleasant Hill, Mo.—An electrical breakdown loss early in the morning of Jan. 26 caused considerable damage to electrical equipment of the Moundridge Milling Co.

Hannibal, Mo.—The Hannibal Milling Co. opened a general warehouse and storage terminal in the company's building on Broadway Feb. 1. The company discontinued milling in 1929.

Kansas City, Mo.—Thos. J. Tanner, for 35 years grain reporter for the Daily Drovers Telegram, on the Kansas City Board of Trade, died Jan. 22, aged 75 years, after an illness of several years.

Truesdale, Mo.—The Producers Exchange reported volume of business done in 1939 as \$250,000, an increase of \$40,000 over 1938. A dividend of one per cent was declared on wheat purchases and three per cent on all other business transacted with members during the past year.—P. J. P.

Martinsburg, Mo.—C. T. Blackmore was re-elected manager of the Martinsburg Farmers Elvtr. Co. at the annual meeting of the 21-year old organization. Mr. Blackmore had been employed at Wellsville, leaving there the past year to become manager of the local firm. Ben A. Dubbert was re-elected president of the company.—P. J. P.

Mount Vernon, Mo.—The Kelso Seed Co., whose Pittsburg property was badly damaged by fire recently, has purchased the milling property of the former Holland-O'Neal Milling Co., and is using the grain storage space and planning to install feed milling machinery in the main mill building. The mill was dismantled several years ago and has been idle since.

Brunswick, Mo.—A warehouse and group of sheds to house evaporating machinery will be constructed at the Small alfalfa evaporating plant according to Vaughn Wilmouth, manager. The company is contemplating installation of another dehydrating unit at the plant, he stated. Mr. Wilmouth will move here from Neodesha, Kan. He, with his bride, stopped here for a brief visit enroute back from their honeymoon trip. They were married Jan. 22.—P. J. P.

St. Peters, Mo.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n has let a contract to the Tillotson Construction Co. for the construction of a 10,000 bus. elevator and large warehouse to replace its plant recently destroyed by fire. The new plant will be of studded construction on a reinforced concrete foundation and will be completely covered with galvanized iron. It will have modern equipment thruout, including a fast handling leg and corn shelling plant. Work will be rushed to completion.

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Hartsburg, Mo.—Martin Hesse was painfully injured in an accident at the flour mill Feb. 4 when a leg of his overalls was caught by a set screw in the power shaft operating a corn sheller. He was attempting to put a belt on the shaft while the power, furnished by an engine, was on. His leg was badly cut, but his presence of mind in grabbing hold of a 2x4 near by to which he clung until his clothing, torn from his body, released him, saved him from more serious injury. About eight months ago he lost a finger in an accident at the mill.—P. J. P.

NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—Earl Schwartz has been made district manager for the Raven Feed Co.

Crete, Neb.—Recently the Crete Mills had a small fire loss due to a short circuit in an extension cord.

Omaha, Neb.—Mrs. Nelson B. Updike, 64, wife of the president of the Updike Grain Co., died Feb. 8.—A. G. T.

Crawford, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. awarded contract for construction of its grain elevator and feed mill to A. F. Roberts Co.

Winside, Neb.—The Crowell Elevator Co. is having a new 150-bus. hopper scale installed in its elevator. The Tillotson Construction Co. is doing the work.

Omaha, Neb.—Hugh A. Butler, president of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., has announced that he will be a candidate for the U. S. Senate on the G. O. P. ticket.

Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska County Assessors held their annual meeting here Feb. 8 and 9. County Clerk Fred Muscheites was chairman of the com'tee on grain.

Enola, Neb.—Newell Cunningham, manager of the T. B. Hord Grain Co. elevator, addressed the Madison (Neb.) Rotary Club Jan. 29, his subject, "Grain Merchandising."

Weeping Water, Neb.—Emmor Marshall, 79, prominent business man, until two years ago operator of a grain elevator here, died Jan. 18. He had been in ill health for the last two years.

Potter, Neb.—The newly formed Potter Co-operative Grain Co. is expected to assume operations of the Potter Grain elevator by Mar. 1, with Fred W. Vaughan in charge as manager.

Cozad, Neb.—W. G. Adams of Chappell, Neb., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator succeeding T. F. S. Rasmussen, who resigned after serving 17 years in the position.

Pawnee City, Neb.—Under the auspices of the Danner Soybean Corp. of St. Joseph, the Rock Island Railroad and the Pawnee Public Service Club a soybean educational meeting was held here Feb. 10.

Dodge, Nebraska.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. is installing a new 20-ton 9 x 34 ft. motor truck scale at its elevator. The Crowell Elvtr. Co. is also installing a 15-ton 9 x 24 ft. scale. The Tillotson Construction Co. is making the installations.

West Point, Neb.—Francis Beyer, who has been district manager for the Raven Feed Co., Omaha, has been made state manager with headquarters here. W. J. Herz, formerly state manager, has been appointed to the state managership of Iowa.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Nebraska City dock board's application for five W. P. A. projects to construct a large terminal grain elevator on the Missouri River has been forwarded to Washington. The work will cost an estimated \$240,000 and was divided into five projects because of limitations of federal government contributions to any one W. P. A. project.

Giltner, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is putting into operation its new feed mill. The Cramer Const. Co. has completed the building, started in December, and feed grinding and mixing machinery has been installed. A complete line of feeds will be manufactured and custom grinding and mixing will be a specialty. The new mill is a frame structure 24x20x20 ft., with a concrete foundation and basement. A molasses tank of carload capacity has been installed and a loading shed, 24x20 ft., adjoins the building. The company celebrated its 25th anniversary with a program of entertainment and lunch at its recent annual meeting.

Omaha, Neb.—Consolidated Mills Co. was returned \$7,261 federal processing tax and \$1,679 general refund as overpaid taxes for the 1939 fiscal year ended June 30, the highest amount of refund in the state.

NEW ENGLAND

Pawtucket, R. I.—The grain elevators and storehouse of the Modern Grain Co. were destroyed by fire Jan. 23.

South Norwalk, Conn.—The Roodner Feed Co.'s property was totally damaged by fire of unknown origin on Jan. 23.

Darlington (Pawtucket p. o.), R. I.—Park & Pollard Co., Inc., suffered a total loss of stock in a fire Jan. 23. This was the second such loss the company sustained in about six weeks.

Holyoke, Mass.—The George B. Sampson Co., one of the oldest grain and flour concerns in western Massachusetts recently made its first move since its establishment in 1880 when it moved into its newly leased quarters on Race St.

NEW JERSEY

Elmer, N. J.—C. Howard Ward has installed an electrically operated feed grinder at his store. The water power mill at the Ward Mill will not be used for grinding hereafter and the mill property will be used principally for storage purposes.

NEW YORK

Sodus, N. Y.—The Quality Oil & Supply Co. has installed an Eureka No. 3 cleaner.

New York, N. Y.—The Pan American Grain Corp. has been organized, to deal in grain and cereals.

Penn Yan, N. Y.—A new Cleaner and polisher have been installed in the George Blodgett Elevator at this station.

Watertown, N. Y.—Farwell & Rhines Co. reported a small loss sustained at their plant as the result of high winds Jan. 14.

Cattaraugus, N. Y.—The James H. Gray Co. has installed a hammer mill with built-in tramp iron separator and crusher feeder.

Crittenden, N. Y.—A Papec Hammer Mill has been installed in the plant of G. F. Ayers. This will be equipped with an electromagnetic separator.

Whitesville, N. Y.—The Whitesville Milling Co. has recently installed an Eureka 1-ton Jr. centrifugal mixer and a molasses pump and heater.

Fairport, N. Y.—The buildings and contents belonging to the W. H. Boyland estate and to Carl H. Maier were totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Jan. 26.

Oneonta, N. Y.—General Feed & Grain Co. has been dissolved. Arthur J. Thompson will conduct all of the firm's unfinished business and perform all of its unexecuted contracts.

New York, N. Y.—Harry P. Kidd, who has been a member of the New York Produce Exchange for many years, retired Jan. 19. He had been engaged in the produce business for over 50 years.

Lyndonville, N. Y.—Fire recently destroyed the Lyndonville Roller Mills, reducing the three story frame mill building built more than a century ago, to ashes. William E. Page, owner, said the structure will be rebuilt.—G. E. T.

Saddle Rock (Mineola p. o.), N. Y.—The historic Saddle Rock grist mill, built nearly 250 years ago but recently used as a town hall, has been repaired and is now running on regular schedule. Mrs. Roswell Eldridge, owner of the water-power mill, restored the plant.

New York, N. Y.—The new organization formed by the merger of E. A. Pierce & Co., and Merrill Lynch & Co., effective Mar. 30, will be known as Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt. Charles E. Merrill and Edward Allen Pierce will head the company as senior partners. The new concern will have 42 offices thruout the country, 38 of which are operated as branch wire houses in E. A. Pierce's brokerage business.

BUFFALO LETTER

George Clinton Wheeler, 73, formerly head of the Wheeler Elvtr. Co., died Jan. 27. His father, Albert J. Wheeler, founded the elevator company and also a malt business.

Carl A. Ehman, 82, retired Buffalo hay and grain merchant, died Jan. 21. For 46 years he conducted the business which for many years was one of the largest in the city.

Walter E. Beaver, traffic manager of the Maritime Milling Co., was elected pres. of the Niagara Frontier Industrial Traffic League at the annual election. John B. Edwards was elected treas. and Oscar H. Schmitt was made third vice-pres.—G. E. T.

William E. Maloney on Jan. 30 was appointed acting sec'y of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, succeeding Fred E. Pond, deceased. Mr. Maloney has been traffic commissioner of the Exchange for several years and will continue to act in that capacity. Richard J. Murray, for several years connected with the Corn Exchange offices, has been appointed acting assistant treasurer.

Exceptions to the intermediate report of Trial Examiner Webster Powell of the National Labor Relations Board, in which the Ralston Purina Co. was ordered to disestablish a "company-dominated" union and desist from "certain unfair labor practices" were filed at Buffalo by the company. The company and representatives of the complaining union, Local 19,184 of the Flour, Feed & Cereal Workers' Union, A. F. L., will have an opportunity to file briefs and argue their cases before the N. L. R. B.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Jud, N. D.—John Schnell, 54, manager of Cargill, Inc., elevator, died Jan. 29.

Melville, N. D.—Gilbert J. Bowler, 56, former manager of a local elevator, died Jan. 20.

Darby (Devils Lake p. o.), N. D.—Arnold Huth has succeeded Ray Weed as manager of the local elevator.

Rock Lake, N. D.—Ray Weed, formerly manager of the elevator at Darby, has accepted a position as manager of a local elevator.

Martin, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has installed a new hammermill, equipped with a separator, and directly connected to a 50-h.p. motor.

Wales, N. D.—F. Hodgson of Drayton has taken over the management of the Monarch Elvtr. Co. elevator here, succeeding Edward Guthschmidt.

Hazleton, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has installed a new hammermill which is directly connected to a 50-h.p. motor, and equipped with a magnetic separator.

Ellendale, N. D.—The Ellendale Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n has purchased all facilities of the Ellendale Grain & Produce Co. J. B. Ratzlaff is manager.

Kelso, N. D.—The main elevator, office and warehouse of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. was destroyed by fire Jan. 30 with about 20,000 bus. of grain. Several hundred bus. of alfalfa seed were saved from the warehouse as was a truck. A spark from equipment in use Jan. 29 elevating grain may have kindled the fire. Orville Christianson is plant manager.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The state industrial commission recently released a statement alleging the State Mill & Elevator to have earned a net profit of \$201,491.92 for the last five months of 1939. Gov. Moses asserted salaries at the mill, including all employees, had been cut \$6,000 for last December alone compared with a year ago, a saving on a yearly basis of \$72,000.

OHIO

Piqua, O.—Holland Pioneer Mills recently purchased a 1½-ton Kwik-Mix Mixer.

Good Hope, O.—The Murphy Milling Co. plant was damaged by high winds Jan. 14.

Bucyrus, O.—The Shultz Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by high winds in January.

Crestline, O.—The Galion Equity Exchange elevator was damaged by high winds in January.

London, O.—The Shaw Elvtr. Co. reported damage sustained at its plant from recent high winds.

Tiro, O.—Tiro Grain & Supply Co. recently sustained a small loss as the result of high winds.

Fostoria, O.—The Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n sustained a small windstorm loss on Jan. 14.

Waldo, O.—The Waldo Elvtr. Co. sustained a small loss at its elevator from high winds in January.

Covington, O.—S. J. Rudy & Sons are new members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Fremont, O.—The Union Elvtr. Co. elevator, recently sold, is being razed. The elevator was built 36 years ago.

Ashville, O.—Ashville Grain Co. recently bought a Sidney Kwik-Mix Mixer with V drive and motor with starter.

Brookville, O.—Loy Mills recently installed a No. 4 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive, 2-ton capacity.

Kenton, O.—Elmer R. Koch, 34, local feed grinder operator, was killed Feb. 7 in a truck-train crash at a crossing east of here.

Edgerton, O.—The former Edgerton Elvtr. Co. is being operated under lease by Howard Myers, Montpelier, as the Myers Elvtr. & Coal Co.

Wooster, O.—The Tyler Grain & Fertilizer Co. has been organized; capital stock, \$125,000; incorporators, J. Erick Tyler, Walter F. Tyler and Walter W. Tyler.

Ashville, O.—William Wheeler, Walnut Township, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Scioto Grain & Supply Co. elevator resulting from the death of Dennis Jonas.

Pleasant Hill, O.—Improper handling of a starting torch was responsible for a fire at the Pleasant Hill Farmers Exchange Ass'n elevator Jan. 27 that damaged building and stock.

Miller City, O.—Lew Steffen was fined \$50 and costs recently on a plea of guilty to the charge of stealing seven bales of hay from the C. A. Hiegel elevator. In default of payment, he was committed to jail.

Toledo, O.—The city council has approved a trade of property which will make possible the vacation of Paine Ave. to clear the way for the proposed \$1,000,000 addition to the National Milling Co., division of the National Biscuit Co.

Fostoria, O.—Sam D. Hollett, sales manager of Swift & Co.'s soybean mill at Champaign, Ill., has been named manager of the company's new plant now nearing completion on route 12 near here. Mr. Hollett has been with the Swift organization for 25 years.

New Madison, O.—The New Madison Grain Co. plans extensive remodeling and improving of its plant. Among the changes to be made will be the enlarging of its office so that facilities for displaying saleable items will be provided. Another loading entrance is planned, also.

Norwalk, O.—The Firelands Elvtr. Ass'n paid the first dividend since its organization in 1919, announced M. H. Jeffrey, manager, at a recent stockholders' meeting. Dividend checks of 4 per cent were issued to 72 stockholders. It was Mr. Jeffrey's first year as manager of the organization.

Cincinnati, O.—The Cincinnati Board of Trade recently elected the following officers for 1940: Albert A. Heile, pres.; Roy E. Rife, 1st vice; Geo. A. Neiman, junior vice-pres. Herbert H. Mueller was elected sec'y and Walter J. O'Connell, treasurer. Don J. Schuh was re-elected general manager of the Exchange.

Toledo, O.—The Ohio Farmer Grain Dealers Ass'n will celebrate its silver anniversary when it meets for its annual convention at the Waldorf Hotel on Feb. 22 and 23. The banquet will be held on the night of Feb. 22. An excellent program has been arranged for both days and a large attendance is anticipated.

Toledo, O.—Edward G. Kiburtz, sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, died Feb. 4 in Women's & Children's Hospital following a month's illness. Born in Toledo, altho Mr. Kiburtz had been transferred to St. Louis five years ago, he still maintained his home here. He had been associated with the Ass'n for 27 years.

Patterson, O.—Orla B. Gilliland, 51, manager of the Patterson Elvtr. Co., was killed instantly the afternoon of Jan. 16 at his home 1½ miles northwest of Williamstown when he accidentally shot himself with a .22 calibre rifle as he attempted to climb over a fence on his farm. He had sighted a hawk soaring about overhead, and, getting his rifle, was on his way to shoot it when the accident occurred. His body was found some time later by his wife. The bullet struck him in the head above the right ear.

Prout (Sandusky p. o.), O.—Louis Stautzenberger, manager of the Central Erie Supply & Elvtr. Ass'n and its predecessor companies, for 48 years, resigned Jan. 23, and will retire from active business. The business was founded by his father and from the time he was 17 years of age he had been engaged in it. He will continue as a stockholder of the company and for several weeks as acting manager. During his stewardship the company had distributed over \$180,000 in dividends. The company also operates an elevator at Kimball. Clifford Love, who has been in charge of the company's office for the past 18 years, was appointed manager to succeed Mr. Stautzenberger.

Hicksville, O.—Roy Bauer, 45, had his right thumb and fingers torn off and the flesh of his right forearm badly lacerated Feb. 5 in an accident at the Hicksville Grain Co. elevator. Mr. Bauer, long an employe of the company, had gone to the top of the elevator to repair machinery operating the leg. In some manner his arm became caught in the leg belt and was drawn into the sprocket wheel. Noise of the machinery prevented his cries from being heard in the elevator, and it was only when he succeeded in attracting attention of employes at a near by factory, that help arrived, it is believed fully an hour after he was trapped. It is hoped amputation of the arm will not be necessary.

OKLAHOMA

Skiatook, Okla.—R. J. Greenwood & Co. reported a small loss at their plant caused by high winds in January.

El Reno, Okla.—Roy Pearce has succeeded Jim E. Smith as manager of the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Spiro, Okla.—B. E. McKenzie has sold his grist mill to Jesse Chapman, Sr., who has taken charge of the business.

Buffalo, Okla.—E. J. Walcher was retained as manager of the Buffalo Farmers Co-operative Co. elevator at the annual directors' meeting.

Carter, Okla.—Claude Weaver has installed a new hammer mill and is prepared to do all kinds of custom grinding.

Nash, Okla.—The Nash Equity Exchange will build a 100,000-bu. addition to its elevator, increasing its storage capacity to 160,000 bus. The organization reported at its annual meeting a net profit of \$16,247.78 for 1939, the largest in its history.

Ponca City, Okla.—John J. Donahoe, 82, died Jan. 31 after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Donahoe was a pioneer grain man, for many years operator of wheat elevators. D. J. Donahoe, Sr., president of the Ponca City Milling Co., is a son.

Carnegie, Okla.—James M. Arthur, manager of the Co-operative Mill & Elvtr. Ass'n for the last three years, resigned, effective Jan. 1, on account of ill health. He will engage in farming.

Newkirk, Okla.—The Newkirk Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. & Supply Co. recently voted to reorganize under the 1937 co-operative laws. The company's elevators here and at Kildare handled an estimated 450,000 bus. of wheat during the past year, the net profits for that period reaching \$10,900.

Mountain View, Okla.—A decision in court concluding a long period of litigation concerning payment of patronage dividends by the Farmers Co-operative Co. here resulted in the company's right to pay such dividends, or the right to operate on a cost basis rather than in the interest of the stockholders.

Carnegie, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Mill & Elvtr. Ass'n will meet soon to name a business manager to succeed J. M. Arthur, who resigned Dec. 1. At the annual meeting of the ass'n held recently talks were made by L. R. Jones and J. S. Hogue advocating the establishment of a cottonseed oil mill.

Union City (Union p. o.), Okla.—Jim E. Smith, for the past six months grain buyer and manager of the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator at El Reno, resumed active management of his elevator here on Jan. 15. The elevator, operated as the Farmers Grain Co., has been under the supervision of Mrs. Smith during her husband's absence.

Durant, Okla.—The new building and installation of machinery for the Stewart Grain Co., replacing the sheller plant that burned recently, has been completed and put in operation. Two other buildings, a warehouse and sweet feed mill to replace buildings burned in the fire, will be built later. The new building is an iron clad structure 24x80 ft. and 25 ft. high.

Blackwell, Okla.—Fire which apparently started in the head house of the frame elevator of the Blackwell Milling & Elvtr. Co., a branch of the Midland Flour Milling Co., on Jan. 25, destroyed the elevator and 47,000 bus. of wheat it contained.—J. H. G.—Fortunately there was little damage to the balance of the plant as the head house structure was about 100 ft. distant from the main mill and wind blew the flames away from the plant. Two adjoining elevator units, one of 200,000 bus. and another of 400,000 bus., both of concrete construction, escaped the fire. The mill shut down a few days for the erection of a temporary leg. As soon as the debris of the fire is cleared away the company plans to erect a modern head house to handle the wheat from the concrete elevators to the main mill building. A sprinkler system had been contracted for some weeks before the fire, but not installed. Dave M. Moxon is manager of the plant.

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Enid, Okla.—The Enid Board of Trade let the contract for a brick building to house its protein laboratory and wheat inspection laboratory to the Medford Const. Co. Construction started early this month. The protein laboratory at present is on the ground floor of the Broadway Tower, while the grain inspection laboratory is in the First National building. Placing them both under the same roof will speed up the work, especially during harvest. Ray Alban is in charge of the protein laboratory, G. C. Rhodes, licensed grain inspector, of the inspection laboratory. C. Nicholson, general manager of Pillsbury Flour Mills, was recently elected president of the Exchange for 1940. Other officers chosen were L. W. Sanford, general manager of the Enid Elvtr. Corp., vice-pres.; Ben U. Feuquay, Feuquay Grain Co., sec'y-treas. Directors chosen include J. F. Chance, V. L. Goltry, R. A. McClintock, and E. R. Humphrey.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Toppenish, Wash.—A small fire at the Ham Grain Co. building Jan. 24 did little damage.

Kent, Wash.—Shaffer Bros. sustained a small loss at their plant in January, the result of high winds.

Irby, Wash.—The Odessa Union Warehouse Co. is rebuilding the sack warehouse here, to accommodate bulk grain.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Carl Roe, who retired Apr. 1, 1939, as local manager for Kerr-Gifford & Co., died in a local hospital Jan. 18.

Spokane, Wash.—Robert Grueth, 65, was slugged and robbed in his feed store the night of Feb. 1. His cash box containing \$25 to \$30 was taken by his assailant.

Ione, Ore.—The Morrow County Grain Growers of Lexington have purchased the Beckner-Emert warehouse, which they have operated under lease for the last three years.

Rodna (Amber p. o.), Wash.—The advisability of erecting a grain elevator here is being considered by local wheat growers. A meeting to discuss the proposed project was held at Amber Jan. 31.

Seattle, Wash.—International Feeds Corp. has been organized, capitalized at \$50,000; to deal in animal and poultry feeds; incorporators, G. C. Guttormsen, W. T. Laube, P. A. Geraghty and P. J. Conlin.

Portland, Ore.—A. A. Ryer has opened a brokerage office in the Lewis Building, handling all kinds of grain and mill feeds. Mr. Ryer is a well known Pacific Northwest grain man, until recently with the C.C.C.

Forrest Grove, Ore.—Farmers Feed & Supply Co. owned and operated by W. C. Schultz and E. J. Maple for 20 years, has sold an interest in the company to Pete Killen, in the company's employ for the past ten years.—F. K. H.

LaCrosse, Wash.—Contract for the 130,000-bu. elevator to be built here by the LaCrosse Grain Growers, Inc., was let to W. J. Morrell. The elevator will have 23 bins and will be electrically operated. Construction will start early this month.

Davenport, Wash.—The Grange Milling Co. will hold a special meeting here Feb. 17 for the purpose of voting on a motion to rebuild and replace the flour mill, machinery and flour warehouse destroyed by fire last fall, and also, to decide where it will be built.

Lewiston, Ida.—Sale of the Lewiston flour mill plant established some 40 years ago by the late J. P. Vollmer and later operated as a part of the Vollmer-Clearwater Co., to H. A. Conlee, president of the Boyd-Conlee Co., Spokane, has been reported. The new owners will operate the mill for production of feeds.

Arimo, Ida.—Kenneth Turner of Smithfield, Utah, has taken over management of the Arimo Milling Co., and will remodel the mill. He will add necessary equipment to produce steam rolled and mixed feeds for poultry. The plant is equipped with a hammer mill, driven by a 30-h.p. motor, and a seed treating machine, driven by a 7½-h.p. motor.

Astoria, Ore.—Scarcity of cargo space in ships for Atlantic ports made itself felt when the Pillsbury Flour mills, employing more than 100 persons, was forced to close until they could get orders shipped east by water.—F. K. H.

Rosalia, Wash.—Altho bids have not been called for, plans are going forward toward the anticipated construction of a 50,000-bu. annex to the elevator of the Rosalia Producers, Inc.

Portland, Ore.—The board of directors of the Pacific Co-operative Poultry Producers declared a patronage dividend here of 10 per cent on all feed purchases in 1939, and 9c a case dividend on all eggs delivered last year; the total of these payments amounted to \$111,000.—F. K. H.

Vancouver, Wash.—A tentative "go ahead" signal has been given by the Great Western Milling Co. for construction of the half-million-bu malt storage elevator under consideration. Completion of plans and a call for bids has been authorized. Further action will depend upon the cost figures put forth by construction companies, William Einzig, general manager, stated.

Lewiston, Ida.—Elliott W. Eaves, 74, pioneer grain dealer, warehouseman and flour miller of northern Idaho and eastern Washington, died here Jan. 24 of pneumonia. Mr. Eaves was manager of the Vollmer-Clearwater Co. from the middle 90's until 1936. When these interests were disposed of he set up an independent grain business which he operated until ill health forced his retirement.

Nahcotta, Wash.—The Wilster Co., formerly the Pacific Shell & Mineral Co., at the county dock, is operating, following alterations at the plant. A new drive and pulley operated by a motor have been installed. The raw shell supply of the company is increased to almost double by the large quantity of shell received from the Oysterville Co-op. Canning Co. The output of fertilizer and flour from the shell plant is shipped largely to Portland for distribution.

Milton, Ore.—Plans for the construction of a new 60,000-bu. grain elevator on the present site of the Walla Walla Grain Growers' warehouse in North Milton are announced by the board of directors. The retail feed business will hereafter be handled at the Milton plant of the Walla Walla Dairymen's Ass'n. The building of the plant is in answer to a petition of the farmers in this area. It will be constructed in such a manner as to allow loading of bulk trucks for transportation of grain to the barge loading dock on the Columbia near Wallula. Approximately 15,000 bus. of wheat are now being moved each week by barge, and the new facilities will permit increasing this amount to 25,000 bus.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

West Point, Pa.—The large feed mill of Samuel C. Krisbell was damaged by fire Jan. 22 when flames from a burning plant near by ignited the mill building.

Coalport, Pa.—The Coalport Feed & Supply is now operating the feed and buckwheat mill it took over last December. The plant had been closed for several years.

Rome, Pa.—N. B. Wilmot, for several years manager of the Checkerboard Feed Co., has resigned to engage in the feed business on his own account. He purchased a plant and installed new grinding and mixing equipment.

Littlestown, Pa.—John E. Gentzler, East Berlin, is operating under the name of the Keystone Milling Co. He is milling grains, manufacturing feeds and flour, and wholesaling and retailing grains, flour, feeds, fertilizer, lumber and coal.

Williamsport, Pa.—All officers and directors were re-elected at the annual meeting Jan. 22 of the Penna Soya Products Co., a corporation sponsored by the chemurgic and agricultural com'te of the Community Trade Ass'n. The company has expanded its business for the last two months, with distributors now in every state. About 65 products related to the soybean are prepared for distribution at the local plant.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Louis G. Graff was elected president of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia at the annual election held Jan. 23. Philip R. Markley was named second-vice-pres. Raymond J. Barnes was elected treasurer; Lorenzo J. Riley was selected sec'y. Directors named are David McMullin, Jr., W. H. Robertson, C. Herbert Bell, Chas. I. Rini, Edward W. Oescher, Alfred J. Ball, John W. Hewitt, Monroe A. Smith, L. R. Holmes, Wm. F. Hyland, S. Gartland Horan.

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Shore, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently completed a new office room at its plant. Gust Wahlstrom is manager of the elevator.

Butler, S. D.—The Butler Milling Co. recently installed a new oat huller.

Willow Lake, S. D.—Frank Pickard has succeeded C. M. Batten as manager of the Sheldon Reese Elevator.

Rosholt, S. D.—Ole A. Bjork, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. since its organization 26 years ago, has resigned, effective June 1.

Watertown, S. D.—Included in the new organization of the Watertown Milling Co. is J. A. Guddal, acting manager, and Robert Dobie, mill superintendent.

Vayland, S. D.—Peter Fisher, 45, manager of the Sheldon F. Reese Elvtrs., Inc. elevator, took his life by shooting. No motive has been established for the act. LeRoy Hoover, formerly of Bancroft, has been appointed manager of the elevator.

Garretson, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. opened its new feed grinding plant Feb. 7 when the public was invited to call and inspect it. New grinding and mixing machinery of the latest type has been installed together with two 30-h.p. motors and several small ones, to furnish operating power. All kinds of grinding will be done as well as mixing of feeds.

Ferney, S. D.—Presence of mind and prompt action on the part of Hilbert Radke recently narrowly averted a disastrous fire at the Farmers Co-operative Elevator. When a blaze was started by an explosion while he was trying to start the diesel engine, he quickly grabbed a fire extinguisher and at the same time sent in a fire alarm. When the fire department arrived Radke had the fire under control.

SOUTHEAST

Gulfport, Miss.—The Red Comb Feed store was destroyed by fire Jan. 18.

Wheatland (Summit Point R. D.), W. Va.—The C. B. Feagans flour mill was destroyed by fire of unknown origin Jan. 21.

Wytheville, Va.—The flour and grist mill owned and managed by George W. Martin, Popular Camp Milling Co., burned Jan. 13.

Birmingham, Ala.—Dan Nunnally, president of the Tennessee Flour & Feed Co., has resumed his duties at his office after an absence of several months taking a rest cure.

Lineville, Ala.—The Hogan Grist Mill was destroyed by fire recently. The blaze spread to the mill from a nearby burning garage. A warehouse of the Burkhead Gin Co. was badly damaged and the cotton seed in the building was ruined.

Boca Raton, Fla.—Thomson & McKinnon opened an office Jan. 10 at the Boca Raton Club, making their 11th office in the state. Others are at Miami, Miami Beach, Jacksonville, Orlando, St. Petersburg, Tampa, West Palm Beach and Sarasota.

Richmond, Va.—House Bill 53 introduced in the legislature Jan. 19 amends the co-operative marketing act and adds a new section, 35, prohibiting the state or any state agency from giving assistance to such association, and a new section, 36, that such co-operative associations shall not be exempt from the provisions of the "Unfair Sales Act," or the "Fair Trade Act."

Guntersville, Ala.—After considerable delay, a lease has been obtained from the Tennessee Valley Authority, making it possible to rush to completion construction of the grain elevator here. With the signing of the contract by President Roosevelt the lease for the land and port facilities is now operative. The elevator will be located on the lake, about one block north-east of the N. C. & St. L. Railroad depot. The building will be of steel, sheetiron and wood construction and its cupola will be more than 100 ft. high. Corn, wheat, oats and other grain will be handled, transferred from barges to railroad cars. It is expected that the elevator will serve a large section of Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. Oliver Walls, proprietor, stated he expects to have the business going in three or four months.

TENNESSEE

Lawrenceburg, Tenn.—Noah Hillhouse has opened a feed store in the Parker building.

Nashville, Tenn.—The largest electric motor in Nashville, 600 h.p., has been installed by the Colonial Milling Co. Altogether, a total of 736 h.p. will be installed in the mill.

Rutherford, Tenn.—Broeck Summings has been elected president of the Rutherford Milling Co.; L. C. Tate, vice president; E. E. White, sec'y-treas., and J. D. White, miller.—J. H. G.

Brownsville, Tenn.—William McDow and B. B. Overall have opened their new store which is being conducted under the name Overall Feed & Seed Co. Mr. McDow is manager of the business.

Carthage, Tenn.—Robert Turner, who formerly operated the Carthage Grain Co., has opened his new feed, seed and hardware store. Cooper Porter, who was with Mr. Turner in the old store, resumed his duties as head of the feed department.

College Grove, Tenn.—W. A. Eudaily, president of the Covington-Eudaily Feed Mill, stated his firm will soon rebuild its plant destroyed by fire Jan. 16.—J. H. G.—The blaze started from a leaking oil pipe in the boiler room where a diesel engine furnished power for the mill. The loss, in addition to building and machinery, included a large quantity of feedstuffs and molasses.

Memphis, Tenn.—John B. Edgar, mixed feed manufacturer, long head of the Memphis Harbor Commission, was re-elected chairman Jan. 22. Robert Heffernan, sec'y of the Commission, reported a most successful year, with 1939 income of \$85,130. The Harbor Commission's newest terminal equipment, the Port of Memphis Grain Elevator, produced a rental of \$22,284, of which \$543 was used for insurance and repairs, and \$15,884 turned over to the general city government for retirement of elevator bonds.—J. H. G.

TEXAS

Lubbock, Tex.—Ralston Purina Co. is building a mixed feed plant here.

Electra, Tex.—The K. & K. Grain Co. has been chartered; incorporators, Allen Kemple, W. A. Krohn and F. G. Krohn.

Lamesa, Tex.—The Randolph-Norman Co. has been organized, composed of Clay Randolph and O. B. Norman. The new company has built a frame building on South Dallas where it will sell grain and feed and do custom grinding.

Dallas, Tex.—Grady Parkerson, assistant manager of the Burrus Feed Mills, returned home from hospital Jan. 23 and is making rapid recovery from his illness which has necessitated his being away from work since September.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A two story warehouse of reinforced concrete, 60x120 ft., is under construction for the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. adjoining its main mill building. The new warehouse will be used largely for the distribution of Burrus Feed Mills products which have been handled by the downtown plant of the company which is now being demolished.

Kerrville, Tex.—Fire of undetermined origin damaged the feed warehouse of the Kerrville Milling Co. Jan. 12. Difficulty was encountered in battling the flames due to the shingle roof which was covered with a tin roofing. Damage to feed stocks, machinery and building was covered by insurance. A quantity of the feed was salvaged. L. A. Morrow, owner and manager of the company, said rebuilding would start at once and service to his patrons would continue.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—Maxmilian Grossman, formerly associated with the Armour Grain Co., died Feb. 1 at his home.—H. C. B.

Burlington, Wis.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers Feed & Fuel Co. Wesley Miller was re-elected pres. and Frank Bohnsack treas. and manager.—H. C. B.

Hilbert, Wis.—Theodore Runte, 68, well known elevator man, engaged in the grain and seed business here for many years, died Jan. 23 following a lingering illness.

Mishicot, Wis.—Thieves broke into the John Siebold elevator Feb. 4 and stole between \$7.00 and \$8.00 in change. Entrance was gained thru a basement door.—H. C. B.

Melrose, Wis.—The Schuster Co. has its mill fully equipped and has begun grinding. An electric hammer mill has been installed and a full line of feeds is carried.

Hilbert, Wis.—Joseph Marx, 99, first village president of Hilbert and operator of a grain elevator for 40 years, died Jan. 24 at the home of his son in Saukville, Wis.—H. C. B.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Guido Rahr, pres. of the Rahr Malting Co., has announced the completion of a new 1,000,000-bu. concrete storage elevator at the Shakopee, Minn., plant.—H. C. B.

Denmark, Wis.—The Denmark Equity Elevator was robbed Feb. 4 of about \$300 in cash. The burglars used tactics similar to those when the office was robbed about a year ago.—H. C. B.

Ettrick, Wis.—The Bourn Feed Co. presented an illustrated lecture by W. M. Thomas, La Crosse, Wis., on "Making the Best Rations from Farm Grains" in a local hall recently.—H. C. B.

Taylor, Wis.—Earl Thompson, an employee at the Olson Feed store, lost the index finger on his left hand when it became caught in the chain drive on the mixer he was oiling.—H. C. B.

New Holstein, Wis.—E. A. Longenecker, for the past seven years industrial engineer with the Charles A. Krause Milling Co., has resigned to become executive vice-pres. of the Lauson Co., makers of gasoline engines.—H. C. B.

Superior, Wis.—The St. John Co., feed dealers, was recently raided in broad daylight by a daring unmasked bandit who took \$152.90 from the till and escaped. The company's plant is one block from the police station.—F. G. C.

Superior, Wis.—Clarence Grace, banker, was appointed as a member of the grain and warehouse commission by Gov. Heil Jan. 24, to succeed Robert North, who resigned. The appointment took effect Feb. 5, for a three year term.

Hilbert, Wis.—Prof. George F. Briggs of the College of Agriculture will head the list of speakers from the University of Wisconsin and the Federal Grain Division of Milwaukee who will discuss the subject of "How to get the most out of the barley crop" at the annual Barley School, to be held here Feb. 21. Willis Combs and F. A. Cummings of the Federal Grain Division will discuss the Marketing of Barley from the federal grain inspection viewpoint. Samples of barley will be analyzed for seed purposes.

Ellsworth, Wis.—The fourth Barley Day and Grain Show on Jan. 16 proved a successful event in spite of the sub-zero weather that prevailed. There were 35 exhibitors with 85 exhibits. George Briggs of the College of Agriculture gave a talk on better barley production; R. E. Vaughn discussed the various methods of controlling grain diseases; N. W. Brookins, extension agronomist of the College of Agriculture of Minnesota, gave an illustrated talk on how the barley market can be improved. Prizes were awarded to exhibitors and visitors.

WYOMING

Casper, Wyo.—Assets of the Wyoming Milling Co. are being sold by public auction to satisfy a mortgage held by the Casper National Bank. It is said it is likely the firm would be taken over by new management and placed on a paying basis.

Iowa Farmer Grain Dealers Meet

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa held a 3-day convention at Des Moines, Jan. 23 to 25.

Prof. R. C. BENTLEY of Iowa State College analyzed the record of 76 farmers elevators in Iowa for the past ten years. Of the 76 elevators, nine made a profit of \$500 or more annually in all 10 years.

Fourteen elevators had that amount of profit in six of the years. Of the 76 firms, one never had a \$500 profit in any year.

In an analysis of earnings among 40 elevators in the 10-year period ending with 1938, all had losses in 1931 and 1932. The peak earning year, however, was 1937.

Farmers grain elevators, the first of which were established about 1867, increased in number to reach their peak with 516 in 1922, Bentley said.

Since 1922, a total of 179 farmers elevators have discontinued business, leaving the total on Jan. 1, 1940, at 337.

Oscar Helene of Marcus was re-elected president, William H. Yungclas of Webster

City was named vice president, succeeding Fred W. Nelson of Nevada.

The three district directors whose terms expired all were re-elected.

The term of Donald E. Edison of Fort Dodge, association secretary, does not expire until next summer.

Turning Corn in Country Warehouses

Taking advantage of the cold weather in the month of January the Commodity Credit Corporation issued instructions Jan. 9 to county com'ites to turn all the grain in store at this time for the account of the C.C.C.

Inspections are made periodically of the C.C.C. corn, and these reports during December showed that the temperatures of the corn in store was not being reduced as much as might be expected.

Before turning it was suggested that any damaged corn forming a top layer in the bin should be removed.

To provide room for turning the corn in a house too full the C.C.C. offered to give billing instructions on a carload or two, if needed. Hereafter, however, elevator men will be expected to allow room for turning grain, as the C.C.C. will not give billing instructions to move out a car or two, involving an additional expense of 5 or 6 cents per bushel to the C.C.C. for elevation and storage charges at the terminal. It is felt that the elevator operator has a moral obligation to keep himself in position to care for the grain of his customers.

Altho special bin grain is presumably held at all times in the identical bin the C.C.C. when turning is required does not object to its being placed in another bin, provided it is the identical corn. However, it is required by the C.C.C. that the country elevator must furnish a statement showing the date the corn was turned, from what bin it was taken and in what bin it has been replaced. This report is made up in triplicate, one copy for the Chicago office of the C.C.C., one copy for the state office and one copy for the county com'ite.

Must Keep Special Bin Corn "Identity Preserved"

In the several instances where the C. C. C. has discovered that grain warehousemen have shipped out and substituted other corn for that owned by the C. C. C., or covered by loan, investigation disclosed that this violation of law was due to plain ignorance.

In the ordinary and usual course of business a country elevator operator feels himself privileged to dispose of any or all of the grain in his house as suits his convenience, as long as he is in position to deliver the grade and quantity called for by his outstanding storage certificates.

With regard to corn, however, when special binned by agreement with the C. C. C. the elevator operator can not lawfully replace the corn with other corn.

Particularly does the C. C. C. object to having the old corn originally stored, and which has gone thru one germination period, shipped out and replaced with new corn, even if of the like grade, because new corn always carries the hazard of going out of condition.

This is not an unreasonable requirement by the C. C. C., provided a reasonable payment is made by the C. C. C. for the storage and handling services rendered by the dealer. The country elevator operator may be losing money at the niggardly rate granted by the government agency, but that does not warrant a breach of his contract for special binning.

Field Seeds

Sacramento, Cal.—Wm. A. Ward, seedsman, died recently.

Harrisonburg, Va.—The Wetsel Seed Co. has erected an addition to its building.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Thos. W. Houchin Corp. has removed to 87 Ferry Street.

Sheldon, Ia.—The O'Brien County Seed Co. will remove to its new location before Mar. 1.

El Paso, Ill.—The trade-mark "Pfister Hybrids" has been registered in Indiana by the Pfister Hybrid Corn Co.

Puyallup, Wash.—The Consumers Feed & Seed Co. has been formed, with J. T. Guilford as proprietor, and will occupy a building just remodeled for its use.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Hennepin County Seed Exchange recently elected the following officers: S. T. Dilman, pres.; Murray Hill, vice-pres.; W. A. Schmitz, sec'y.

Vancouver, B. C.—Wm. H. Macfarlane has engaged in the seed business on his own account. He was formerly with the Steele, Briggs Co., Toronto, and Kenneth McDonald & Sons, Ottawa.

Winchester, Tenn.—The Anderton Seed & Feed Co., a new business firm, held a formal opening Jan. 20. Fred M. Anderton, manager, recently built a new warehouse in which he is conducting his business.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—The Federal Trade Commission has allowed the Lake Shore Seed Co., operated by David S. Wright, 20 days to file answer to the charge of misrepresentation in the sale of vegetable seed.

Jackson, Minn.—Construction has begun on the hybrid seed corn drying plant for the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n of DeKalb, Ill., which is to cost \$85,000. H. J. McCorkle is superintending the work.

Corvallis, Ore.—A general meeting of seedsmen was held Feb. 9 in the agricultural building of Oregon State College. G. R. Hyslop, head of farm crops at the College, explained the new Federal Seed Act.

Washington, D. C.—"Lespedeza Sericea" is the title of Circular No. 534 giving much information on this plant that will grow where others do not, and is obtainable on request of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Seattle, Wash.—The Junction Feed & Seed Store has removed to a new location. The business was started in 1918 by Wm. H. Henwood, and purchased in 1927 by J. Otto Nordgren, and has been managed since the death of the latter by Mrs. Nordgren.

Springfield, Ill.—L. A. Moore, superintendent of the Illinois seed inspection division, reports that of 149 samples of soybeans tested from Oct. 1 to Jan. 15 three-fifths germinated below 80 per cent. Only 4.6 per cent of the samples showed a germination above 90 per cent. Approximately a third of the samples showed germination of between 81 and 90 per cent. The poor germination is ascribed to unfavorable weather conditions just before harvest.

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Petersburg, Ind.—The Wyatt Seed Co., Inc., has been organized to operate grain elevators, deal in farm products, grain and seed cleaning machinery, etc. Incorporators, Emanuel Wyatt, Delmas Wyatt and J. Walter Rauch.

Louisville, Ky.—The meeting of the Kentucky Seed Dealers Ass'n Jan. 23 at the Kentucky Hotel was well attended. Rules and regulations under the Federal Seed Act were explained by a department of agriculture official.

Opelousas, La.—The first true paprika seed ever to reach this country is reported to have been brought by Arthur Denes, who fled from Austria when Hitler invaded the country, taking with him 200 pounds of the seed, which he is planting in Louisiana.

Dallas, Tex.—The Texas Certified Seed Breeders Ass'n at its recent convention elected Robert M. Harper, of Martindale, pres., Evans Reese of Waco, vice pres., and C. N. Vonroeder of Knapp, Robert Gorham of Waco, and Lynn West of Wilson, directors, with E. P. Humber of College Station, sec'y.

Winchester, Ind.—In our opinion there will be a fairly good demand for seed oats. Oats crop in this part of Indiana has been a flop for the last four years. Land on which we used to raise 40 to 60 bus. to the acre, producing 15 to 25 bus. of light oats.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana State Highway Commission is reported to be demanding that the lespedeza seed it purchases be free from dodder. It claims that last year's record of analysis by the state seed commissioner showed 45% of the lespedeza seed inspected from samples drawn in the state to be dodder free. Normal tolerance usually allows at least one dodder seed in 50 grams of lespedeza.

St. Paul, Minn.—Grand championship and sweepstakes honors at the State Seed Show, held in connection with Farm and Home Week at University Farm, went to Harold Olsgard, Houston, announce officials of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association. Olsgard displayed a 10-ear sample of Minhybrid seed corn. A. P. Peterson, Sleepy Eye, exhibited the grand champion and sweepstakes 30-ear sample. More than 200 exhibitors entered the contest this year.

Seed Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1939, in bus. except where otherwise indicated were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Chicago	83,000	1,000	50,000	22,000
Duluth	25,738	217	35,110	2,299
Ft. William	14,793	4,358	31,425	47,597
Milwaukee	.....	.....	.....	1,430
Minneapolis	152,600	106,800	130,200	46,800
Superior	5,839	.....	14,119	.....
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	17,500	28,600	.....	.....
Kansas City	32,200	106,400	49,200	79,200
St. Joseph	.....	3,000	.....	4,500
St. Louis	12,600	11,200	1,400	2,800
Wichita	.....	2,600	.....	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,375,000	1,632,000	646,000	810,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	357,491	466,175	200,000	136,885
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	300,000	1,131,000	337,000	497,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	584,823	84,230	.....	.....

Fulton, Mo.—One of the most rapid developments in the seed business is that of the Missouri Hybrid Corn Co., operated by Ernest Wagner and Cecil Davis. Getting inbred lines of No. 8 from the College of Agriculture in 1933, Mr. Wagner began in a very small way at Marysville. Mr. Davis joined him in 1935. In 1936 they sold one bushel of hybrid seed, having removed to Fulton, in 1937 400 bushels, in 1938 4,000 bushels and in 1939 25,000 bushels. Last summer they took over the concrete elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Co., and now employ 70 men.

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St. Louis, Missouri

Soybean Show at Van Wert, O.

G. G. McIlroy of Irwin, O., was the leading speaker before an audience of 600 at the close of the soybean show at Van Wert, O., Jan. 23.

Other speakers besides Mr. McIlroy, who is president of the American Soybean Ass'n, were Dr. E. B. Oberg, research director of the Central Soya Co.; J. B. Park, professor of agronomy at Ohio State University; Professor G. W. McCuen and Kenneth Shuman, both of the University staff.

The sweepstakes grand championship went to H. E. Pugh of Venedocia for his Dunfield soybean entry.

Buying Standards Established by Farm Seed Group

Effective July 1, 1940, the Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n has adopted the following regulations to govern the purchase by description, of country-run timothy seed:

DEFINITION: Standard average quality, country-run timothy seed shall be that seed which is sweet and average color for the crop and which, after proper dockage test is taken, shall

1. Contain not over 40% hulled seed.
2. Contain not over .10% weed seeds.
3. Contain not over .50% of other crop seeds.
4. Germinate not less than 90%.

DOCKAGE: Less Dockage—Federal dockage to govern where feasible.

DISCOUNTS: Seed offered as delivery on contracts calling for standard average quality, country-run, which is not up to specifications in not more than one of the above enumerated respects will be acceptable on contract after proper dockage is taken at the following discounts:

1. 15 cents per hundred discount for seed which, after docking, contains in excess of 40% and not more than 50% hulled seed where the purchase price is not over \$6.00 per hundred—where the purchase price is more than \$6.00 per hundred, 3% discount.
2. 25 cents per hundred discount for seed which, after docking, contains in excess of .10% but not more than .25% weed seeds where the purchase price is not over \$6.00 per hundred—where the purchase price is more than \$6.00 per hundred, 4% discount.
3. 25 cents per hundred discount for seed which, after docking, contains other crop seeds in excess of .50% but not more than 1% where the purchase price is not over \$6.00 per hundred—where the purchase price is more than \$6.00 per hundred, 4% discount.
4. 40 cents per hundred discount for seed which, after docking, contains other crop seeds in excess of 1% but not more than 2% where the purchase price is not over \$6.00 per hundred—where the purchase price is more than \$6.00 per hundred, 7% discount.

REJECTED SEED: Seed which does not meet with the above specifications is not applicable on a contract calling for standard average quality country run seed, and buyer is not required to accept such seed unless he can arrive at a satisfactory adjustment with the seller.

DISPUTES: In cases of dispute a sample of the clean seed obtained after dockage test has been made shall be sent to some outside laboratory satisfactory to both parties for test, and such findings shall be final, manifest errors excepted.

2. Adoption of a policy permitting country

shippers to draw for only 75% invoice value of the seed when shipping timothy seed to apply on a purchase; the balance to be remitted after the seed is checked in and is found satisfactory as to quality, including germination.

3. That as wide publicity as possible be given to these rules through trade papers and state seed associations.

4. That buyers of country run seed enclose mimeographed or printed copies of the standards adopted with their letters making bids and incorporate such terms in all contracts or letters confirming purchases.

Huron, a New Michigan Oat

Working with a cross between Marston and Victory oats the Michigan Experiment Station at East Lansing developed a variety with remarkable smut resistance and very high test weight, which in 1936 was given the number 5210.

The new oat, now named Huron, yielded 5½ bus. per acre more than Wolverine and tested 4 pounds more per measured bushel. In 1940 the Huron oat will be grown in a small way commercially.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during January and the seven months ending Jan. 31, compared with the like periods a year earlier, as reported by the U.S.D.A. have been as follows, in pounds:

Kind of seed	1940	1939	1939-40	1938-39
Alfalfa	594,400	800,900	1,680,000	1,641,100
Bluegrass, Can.	.....	.....	13,800	6,800
Brome, smooth	466,600	862,800	2,226,500	1,434,900
Clover, alsike	77,000	6,200	374,300	6,900
Clover, crimson	.....	17,400	5,051,200	4,562,000
Clover, red	23,900	22,100	37,100	185,200
Clover, white	81,500	524,400	606,500	1,800,500
Fescue, meadow	.....	5,000	24,900	43,800
Grass, orchard	117,100	12,100	240,700	1,716,500
Mixtures, alfalfa & timothy	15,900	.....	15,900	.....
Mixtures, alsike & timothy	.....	.....	34,300	32,700
Mixtures, grass	5,000	.....	34,500	.....
Rape, winter	1,367,600	731,400	4,427,200	5,125,700
Ryegrass, Italian	.....	4,400	290,700	17,800
Ryegrass, per.	129,700	54,500	548,500	293,100
Timothy	200	100	300	300
Vetch, common	74,000	13,200	249,000	881,700
Vetch, hairy	.....	22,000	2,611,400	4,620,400
Bentgrass	8,800	2,600	121,200	5,400
Bluegrass, ann'l	.....	.....	4,100	7,600
Bluegrass, rgh.	206,400	95,300	730,500	506,200
Bluegrass, wood	2,900	200	2,900	3,900
Clover, suckling	6,200	.....	34,700	49,700
Dogtail, crested	2,800	200	11,700	300
Fescue, Chew.	57,900	15,500	742,200	545,900
Fescue, other	34,300	19,200	88,200	159,000
Grass, Bahia	.....	200	43,900	15,600
Grass, carpet	.....	.....	.....	12,400
Grass, Dallis	.....	21,000	80,700	128,000
Grass, Guinea	1,000	800	57,800	24,300
Grass, Jaragua	.....	2,100	3,600	2,100
Grass, molasses	.....	500	42,000	2,200
Grass, Rhodes	9,000	15,700	88,400	62,400
Grass, velvet	3,400	3,900	7,400	24,000
Kudzu	.....	.....	5,000	.....
Medick, black	.....	.....	107,200	52,500
Millet, Japanese	273,800	.....	524,900	.....
Sourclover	.....	.....	35,000	.....
Sweetclover	263,900	922,000	3,184,600	7,362,500
Wheatgrass, crested	137,500	70,900	896,200	255,900
Wheatgrass, slender	.....	47,100	30,800	65,200

Combines Reduce Timothy Seed Germination

New crop timothy seed is doing a poor job of germinating.

Guy Davis, of Hooten-Davis Seed Co., at Lebanon, Ind., attributes low germination to the fact that timothy seed harvesting is being done with combines.

"Harvested grass seeds," he says, "like grains, must pass thru a sweat. If they pass thru the period of sweat, packed closely together, they heat, just as does wheat that is harvested with a combine. This heating reduces the vitality of the seed, and lowers the germination."

Many lots of new timothy seed being tested are showing less than 50% germination.

Meeting of New England Seedsmen

The winter meeting of the New England Seedsmen's Ass'n was held at the Parker House, Boston, Mass., Jan. 19, with the leading speaker Curtis Nye Smith, for many years counsel for the American Seed Trade Ass'n, who explained that the Federal Seed Act was the whole-hearted co-operative effort of leading seed merchants and officials of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Smith outlined the purposes of the new law in an interesting and humorous manner.

Two picture films in color showed the work of the National Garden Bureau.

The members voted to become a regional of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Illinois Seedsmen Meet

A midwinter meeting of the Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n was held Feb. 2 at Springfield with the largest attendance in its history.

W. A. DAVIDSON of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, explained the new Federal Seed Act now in effect.

L. B. HOWARD, of the U. S. research laboratory at Peoria, told what will be attempted by the four regional laboratories being established to develop new uses for farm products.

L. A. MOORE, state seed analyst, Springfield, told of law enforcement.

J. C. HACKLEMAN, University of Illinois, said that good soy bean seed is very scarce this year.

OFFICERS of last year were re-elected, pres., E. G. Steveking, Bloomington, Ill.; vice pres., Chas. H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.; sec'y, W. G. Kelly, Peoria, Ill., and treas., Oscar Mountjoy, Atlanta, Ill.

The afternoon wound up in the seed laboratory of the state where refreshments were served.

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New Federal Seed Act

Excerpt from Address by W. A. DAVIDSON, of the Grain and Seed Division of the U. S. D. A., before Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n

THE LABELING REQUIREMENTS are primarily those of the uniform state seed law supported since 1917 by the Association of Official Seed Analysts and the American seed trade, and after which the labeling requirements of most state seed laws are patterned.

Where the uniform law calls for the commonly accepted name of such agricultural seeds, the new Federal Seed Act requires that the name of the kind, or the kind and variety, or the kind and type be stated. The percentages of these may be expressed as pure seed which will apply to the kind, the variety, or the type, depending on how the seed is labeled. The percentage of pure seed will apply to the kind of seed if no variety or type is mentioned; to the variety of the seed, if the variety is mentioned; and to the type of the seed if the seed is labeled as of a type.

In all labeling as to type the word "Type" shall be clearly used. This will be explicitly required because "type" is a rather loosely defined term which may be applied to seed the variety of which is known only in a general way. In other words, seed labeled as to type cannot be regarded as being so desirable for the consumer as seed labeled as to variety. In the labeling of hybrid seed corn, the hybrid designation will be construed to be a variety name.

PERCENTAGE OF PURITY.—The old uniform law calls for the percentage of purity which is defined as the percentage of the seeds distinguishable by their appearance. Seeds are considered as indistinguishable when the characteristics of the seeds are such as to make it impossible to distinguish the variety or kind from the other varieties or kinds. The seed of

medium and mammoth (double cut and single cut) red clover is an example.

The loss to the buyer of misbranded seed is in no way lessened because the seed is indistinguishable, and under the new Act proper precautions must be taken to be sure the percentage of pure seed is correct even though the seed is indistinguishable. Proper precautions are defined to include the obtaining of a grower's declaration of variety and a sample of the seed received from the grower. These should be kept by the person who buys the seed from the grower.

If the seed is subject to the Act, the grower is responsible under the provisions of the Act for the accuracy of his declaration, even though he did not himself ship the seed from one state to another.

THE PERCENTAGE of germination and hard seed is required to be stated for each kind, variety, or type of seed for which a pure seed percentage is given. The hard seed percentage must be stated separately. The total germination and hard seed may also be shown if accompanied with the words "Total germination and hard seed." In order that the percentage of germination may have some meaning at the time the seed is shipped in interstate commerce, no more than 5 months shall have elapsed between the last day of the month in which the test was completed and the date of shipment.

THE LABELING AS TO NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS is determined by the law of the state into which the seed is shipped. If that state prohibits the sale of seeds containing certain noxious weed seeds, the shipment of that seed into the state is also prohibited.

The name of the shipper is required to be stated or the name of the consignee may be shown and, if so, a code designation approved by the Agricultural Marketing Service must be used in lieu of the name of the shipper. The code designation may be obtained by writing to the Grain and Seed Division.

Each container of agricultural seed shipped in interstate commerce shall be labeled with a lot designation that will make it possible to trace the seed from the records of the shipper. The percentage of other agricultural seeds must be stated and may be indicated by the words, "other crop seeds." Percentages of weed seeds and inert matter must be stated.

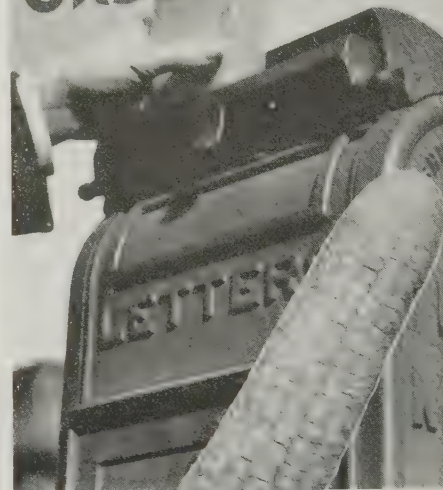
ORIGIN.—Seed of alfalfa, red clover, and corn, other than hybrid corn, must be labeled to show the state or states of origin or the part the state in which the seed was grown. If the seed is grown in different states the label must show the percentage from each state in their order of predominance. If the origin is unknown, that fact must be stated.

All labeling as to origin must be supported by first-hand information in possession of the original shipper or by records which trace back to a grower's declaration.

We are preparing a number of facsimile labels to show how the statements required by the Act may be made. The form of the label may be adjusted to meet the requirements of state laws or for any other purpose, so long as the wording is legible and the information required by the Act appears upon the label.

LABEL ON EVERY BAG.—If seed is shipped in interstate commerce for seeding purposes in bags, each and every bag shall be labeled whether in small lots, carload lots, or by truck. Seed represented as being suitable for seed will be construed to be for seeding purposes. The label may be upon a tag attached to the container or upon one of the sides or the top but not on the bottom of the container. Uncleaned seed or seed for processing is re-

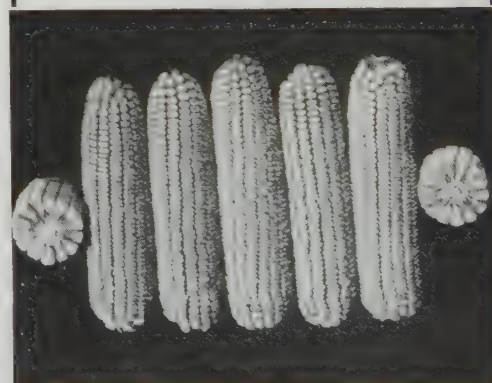
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FUNK'S 'G' HYBRID CORN

Famous Funk's 'G' Strains created at Funk Farms, birthplace of hybrid corn. Proved on nation-wide system 2,500 trial plots in 48 states. Adapted and established in territories open to dealers. Liberal profit margins.

FUNK'S SOYBEAN FEEDS

Funk's Soybean Oil Meal, Pea-Size Soybean Oil Cake and Minrol-Soy Meal. Feed dealers write for weekly price sheet giving straight car, mixed car and LCL prices from our mill.

**FUNK BROS.
SEED COMPANY
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS**

[Concluded on page 130]

Federal Warehouse Bill Opposed by Feed Men

The 8th annual convention of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n attracted more than 200 dealers to the Hotel Saulpaugh at Mankato, Minn., Jan. 22 and 23.

Secretary Flemming's Report

W. D. FLEMMING, Minneapolis, reported the Ass'n had reached a new peak in paid up memberships and financial condition.

We actively pushed for the passage of a bill which would regulate and license itinerant truck peddlers. We got further with this bill at that last session than ever before, and we could have had a law enacted but it would not serve our purpose and might even have been detrimental. We had good support on this bill from our trade.

We prevented the trucking interests from offering any bills which would have been detrimental to our industry and we stopped several proposals that very definitely would have hurt the local feed man. For example, a bill was proposed in the Senate which would have removed all taxes from the portage mill operator to the further disadvantage and annoyance of the stationary miller.

Unfair Trade Practice Act.—Your association assisted other retail trade organizations in securing the passage of the Unfair Trade Practice Act. The next session will be asked to place a thirty day limit of replacement cost as a basis.

The National Electrical Code has been adopted which is intended to be the guide by which all electrical contractors and supervisory bodies shall be guided. This code lumps terminal elevators and country elevators, large feed mills and cross-road millers, all in the same class and declares that all motors used in these places shall be totally enclosed, dust-tight units. It also makes certain recommendations as to wiring and starting equipment that might cause difficulties for the retail trade.

Your secretary and other interested people met with the Minnesota State Board of Electricity. We received a most courteous hearing, and Mr. Jones, chairman of the board, suggested that we form a com'te and make recommendations for the installation of electric equipment.

We stated to the board that it was an error on the part of the people drawing the National Electrical Code to lump all types of grain handling and processing plants in one group; that feed mill fires were not caused by motor failures but rather by tramp metal and kindred causes. That a move to force the use of totally enclosed, dust-tight motors would cause severe losses on trading-in old machinery and would also materially increase the cost.

The com'te suggested by Mr. Jones has held several conferences and has made recommendations to the state board. Our recommendations briefly were that the use of electric motors of 20 h.p. and over falling in the open class be allowed, providing proper housekeeping was maintained and the motors were kept in good condition and that smaller motors be totally enclosed, dust-tight units. We believe that the com'te recommendations will be accepted because at most of the conferences, members of the interested state departments sat in on the meetings and they seemed to be in accord with our proposals.

District Meetings.—Your association held three district meetings during the year. A summer gathering in June near Annandale, one in November at St. Cloud and the third in December at Rochester. In each case we had a gratifying attendance and the association was well advertised.

During 1940 we should like to hold at least eight regional meetings at scattered points in Minnesota. I also propose the holding of another mid-summer meeting which would be in the nature of an outing with the business section being held at a minimum. I believe those who were present at Annandale enjoyed themselves and felt well rewarded for the time and expense.

District meetings serve to advertise the association, your officers become better acquainted with the trade in various sections of the state, they get to know local problems and lastly these regional gatherings offer a painless type of solicitation for new members. We have never held a district meeting but what we gained one for more new members.

Trade Ethics.—Some complaints have been received during the year regarding trade ethics, involving not only certain wholesalers but also some members of the retail trade. Your secretary recommends that your fair trade practice

com'te first warn these offenders and if this does not bring the necessary results that legal action be taken through the medium of the Minnesota Unfair Trade Practice Act.

Deaths.—Two active workers for the association passed away during the course of 1939—Michael Bork of Rogers, Minn., and John F. Flemming of Minneapolis.

R. A. TROVATTEN, commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, outlined the regulations relating to feed inspection and tagging requirements.

C. W. SIEVERT, Chicago, director of the feed service division of the American Dry Milk Institute, pointed out the reasons for the inclusion of milk in the rations.

DR. A. J. PACINI, Minneapolis, director of the specialties division of the Archer, Daniels, Midland Co., gave proofs of the need for vitamin E in the diet of many farm animals and birds, as well as humans.

W. E. PETERSON, St. Paul, chief of dairy husbandry at University Farm, stated that it is becoming more and more evident that all fats do not have the same good effect on the growth and strength of animals. He told of an experiment conducted in which certain fats were eliminated and those from other sources substituted. When these necessary fats were removed, the animals covered in the experiment became ill and died. On examination, it was found that while the fats were taken in by the blood, they were not assimilated into the body in such a manner as to promote growth or to cause the retention of bodily strength.

Three motion pictures were presented by F. H. Peavey & Co., with a talk by H. R. Sumner; by Allied Mills, with a talk by L. H. Fairchild, and by the Hubbard Milling Co., with a talk by Harry Kelley, the subjects being "Phosphate Fertilizers," "Vitamins" and "Turkey Production and Feeding."

JOHN WHALEY, supervisor of local warehouses for the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, spoke on restraints for truck peddlers, stating that his department is handling storage matters for approximately 1,400 Minnesota elevators on a budget of less than \$30,000 annually while the Federal Warehouse department is spending a great deal more money to inspect and service a considerably smaller number. It was also brought out that an increased appropriation is being asked this year to help carry on the Federal bureau.

The speaker also stated that his office is making every effort to force itinerant grain buyers to comply with the laws and regulations in Minnesota which apply to both stationary and truck dealers. Over a hundred truckers had been forced to comply with the necessary regulations, and that because they were difficult to meet a number of truckers had ceased dealing with farmers and were getting their supplies from local elevators.

The directors were instructed to look into the matter of having the Ass'n incorporated as a non-profit organization, to limit the liability of members.

Oppose Federal Warehouse Bill

WHEREAS, there has been introduced in the Congress of the United States a bill, known as HR 6958, to amend the United States Warehouse Act, approved August 11, 1916, and

WHEREAS, the proposed bill gives the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States the authority, if he so sees fit, to take away from the grain producing states the supervision of the marketing of grains; the issuance of negotiable storage receipts; the weighing, grading and inspection of grain and the examination of grain warehouses, placing them under the complete control of the Federal Department, along with all other agricultural products in interstate commerce; and

WHEREAS, the enactment of the law, if the

proposed amendment is passed, would mean the practical elimination of all state supervision as it now exists, or the duplication of such supervision, one by the Federal government and the other by the State, resulting in a duplicate charge to the producer, one fee going to the Federal government and one to the State government; and therefore be it


RESOLVED, that the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, an organization composed of operators of public local grain warehouses in all sections of Minnesota, unanimously disapprove of HR 6958 now pending before the Congress of the United States and we respectfully urge all members of Congress from the State of Minnesota and adjoining grain producing states, to work for the defeat of this proposed measure.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are former pres. Wendell L. Ledine, Bethel, Minn., pres.; L. J. Weidt, Minneapolis, vice pres.; and W. D. Flemming, Minneapolis, sec'y-treas.

New members of the directorate are: Ray T. Wirt, manager of the Lewiston Elevator Co., Lewiston, Minn.; Joseph E. Donovan of the Donovan Grain & Fuel Co., Albert Lea, Minn., and Anton O. Olson, owner of the Dodge Center Elevator Co., Dodge Center, Minn. Hold-over directors are: Paul Klavertkamp, C. A. Nachbar Co., Mankato, Minn.; R. M. Serkland, Grain Products Co., St. James, Minn.; M. A. DeWerd, DeWerd Milling Co., Olivia, Minn.; Paul H. Gust, P. H. Gust Elevators, Henning, Minn., and L. J. Weidt, Commander Elevator Co., Minneapolis.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The directors have tentatively selected St. Cloud as the place for the next annual meeting on a Monday and Tuesday near to Jan. 20, 1941.



LARGER PROFITS in 1940 with Kelly-Duplex

Surely you want to make the most of your profit opportunities this year. Save on operating costs, shut-downs, repairs, and current costs by using Kelly-Duplex equipment. Get the details—investigate the complete Kelly-Duplex line for mill and elevator—write for free catalog today.

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There's money in fresh feeds made largely from home-grown grains with a Papec 1/2-ton Mixer. Patented square top section gives better mix and larger capacity in less space. Over-all height only 7'-7 1/2". Loads and sacks on same side. Cut steel gears run in oil. No installation expense. Sold under lifetime service guarantee. Write today for free folder. Ask also for hammer mill booklet giving results of university tests on Papec and 5 other mills. Papec Machine Co., 192 Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.



PAPEC FEED MIXER AND HAMMER MILLS

New Modern Feed Mill at Rockford, Ohio

Each year finds more and more grain dealers of the Buckeye State modernizing their plants to serve more efficiently customers who are striving to obtain better feeding results. One of the outstanding improvements recently completed at Rockford, Mercer county, Ohio, on the Big 4 R. R., is the new feed mill and warehouse of the Little Elevator Co., illustrated herewith.

This particular feed mill is equipped with a Jacobson hammer mill, of the 50 h.p. type. A special drag feeder was a part of the equipment.

A Strong-Scott molasses machine is installed on the workfloor with the necessary pumps, tanks and fittings for supplying the stored molasses to the machine which is located on the main floor. A ton and one-half Strong-Scott mixer, a Jacobson corn grader and a Sprout-Waldron corn cutter were other equipment used.

The building was fitted with two legs and 15 bins were provided for processing purposes. A large sales room was built with a store front and the room was fitted with shelving and special display racks for displaying goods and promoting sales. Where the main office and sales room attach to the owners' present driveway, a specially arranged set of furniture is provided to serve the scale beams that come in from the elevator to the office building.

A basement extends out under the whole feed mill building and a low pressure steam heating plant is installed for heating purposes. The entire interior of the feed mill building is painted white enamel, presenting a clean, attractive appearance.

Large loading docks the full length of the feed mill and warehouse form a part of this new structure. A warehouse for the storage of various commodities has been built out from the end of the mill building. The building is covered with galvanized iron. The new feedmill and warehouse was designed and erected by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

The owners are prepared to handle and process corn and have cleaners for handling field seeds, and for processing other seed grains.

Electric motors as manufactured by Fairbanks-Morse of the enclosed type were used for power throughout the building and all of the wiring is installed with the Fire Underwriter's specification being used throughout.

Maple floors were used throughout the warehouse, mill building and sales room. Lavatories and wash rooms were provided on the main floor.

This structure presents a most attractive appearance and interested visitors are finding many pleasing innovations in arrangement and equipment.

The Little Elevator is operated and managed by Albert Dudgeon, who has several assistants in his employ. In addition to operating this

feed mill and elevator, the Little Elevator operates two other elevators in cities adjacent to Rockford.

Cereal Grains in Turkey Rations

A 4-year trial with 19 lots of young turkeys was conducted by the South Dakota Experiment Station to compare the relative efficiency of corn, wheat, oats, and barley when each was used as the principal grain in the starting, growing, and finishing rations of turkeys. There was no appreciable difference in the rate of growth or rate of mortality when any one of these grains was used in the growing and finishing rations. On the basis of the feed required per unit of gain during the growing period, wheat, barley, and oats had values of 99, 98 and 89.3, respectively, compared with corn at 100.

Similar tests with finishing rations indicated values of 101, 87.7 and 96.2 for wheat barley and oats, respectively. Turkeys produced on the wheat, barley or oats rations graded equally high and were preferred by the graders, compared with the corn-fed lots.

Feeding Value of Hybrid Corn

Experiments made by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station at three farms during the winter of 1937-38 in feeding hybrid corn and open pollinated corn to pigs indicated that each hybrid has a feeding value of its own. Some hybrids are better than the open pollinated, and some are inferior.

The hybrid designated as U. S. 52 had a value of 107.7 per cent of the open pollinated as fed at the Madison County farm when compared with open pollinated Clarage. The U. S. 52 hybrid had a feeding value of 90.4 per cent as fed at the Miami County farm in comparison with the open pollinated Golden Surprise.

Compared with the open pollinated variety Woodburn at the Miami County farm the hybrid Iowa 939 had a value of 93.4 per cent; but at the Wooster farm Iowa 939 showed a value of 102.9 compared with the Woodburn. In the Madison County experiment the corns were shelled. In the Miami and Wooster tests the corns were shelled and ground.

The cost of feed per 100 pounds of gain was \$3.35 for the hybrid K 23, and \$4.98 for the hybrid Iowa 939. The cost per 100 pounds of gain was \$3.28 for Clarage at the Madison County farm and \$4.76 for Woodburn at the Miami County farm.

It appears that hybrids cannot be condemned as a class, for some hybrids are better than some open pollinated corns. In the 7 comparisons made by the Ohio station the hybrids averaged 97 per cent in feeding value compared with the open pollinated varieties.

Corn Too Dear for Hog Feed

In December 9.6 bus. of corn would buy 100 pounds of live hogs, while in November, 1938, corn was so cheap and hogs so dear it took 17.5 bus. of corn to buy 100 lbs. of live hogs.

From October, 1937, when 100 pounds of live hogs would buy 15.2 bus. of corn, until October, 1939, when 100 pounds of hogs would buy 14.2 bus. corn the feeding of hogs has been very profitable.

Hog prices in the Chicago market are now the lowest in 6 years. The week ending Feb. 3 the average price was \$5.25 per 100 lbs., against \$7.65 a year ago and \$8.20 two years ago. Hog production in 1939 was the largest on record, at 84,302,000 head.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for March futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Oct. 28.....	18.75	18.50	20.30	23.25
Nov. 10.....	21.50	21.50	21.05	24.00
Nov. 25.....	21.00	21.00	20.00	23.10
Dec. 9.....	21.00	21.00	19.60	23.35
Dec. 16.....	20.50	20.50	20.60	23.75
Dec. 23.....	21.00	21.00	20.00	22.90
Dec. 30.....	21.00	21.00	20.35	23.60
Jan. 6.....	21.50	21.50	20.80	23.90
Jan. 13.....	21.00	21.00	20.10	23.35
Jan. 20.....	21.00	21.00	20.00	22.60
Jan. 27.....	21.00	20.50	19.80	22.40
Feb. 3.....	20.50	19.50	19.55	21.35
Feb. 10.....	20.75	20.25	19.95	22.25

	*St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Oct. 28.....	23.50	25.25	91	28.20
Nov. 10.....	23.85	26.25	97	32.20
Nov. 25.....	23.20	25.50	100 1/4	34.20
Dec. 9.....	22.90	25.00	108	35.20
Dec. 16.....	23.25	24.75	124	35.20
Dec. 23.....	23.10	24.60	115	34.00
Dec. 30.....	23.50	25.25	120 1/2	34.70
Jan. 6.....	23.90	25.75	117 1/2	34.70
Jan. 13.....	23.15	25.00	117	34.20
Jan. 20.....	23.10	24.15	112 1/2	31.50
Jan. 27.....	22.95	24.10	108 1/2	31.20
Feb. 3.....	22.65	23.40	104 3/4	31.20
Feb. 10.....	23.00	24.25	106 3/4	29.20

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chicago Corn
Oct. 28.....	33.00	25.50	22.40	45
Nov. 10.....	33.00	28.00	22.40	50 1/2
Nov. 25.....	34.00	28.75	22.50	51 1/8
Dec. 9.....	35.00	29.00	24.00	55 1/2
Dec. 16.....	35.00	29.50	23.50	57 1/2
Dec. 23.....	35.00	30.00	23.50	57 1/4
Dec. 30.....	35.00	30.00	23.50	58 1/4
Jan. 6.....	36.00	30.00	23.50	58 3/4
Jan. 13.....	37.00	30.50	23.50	59
Jan. 20.....	37.00	30.50	23.25	60
Jan. 27.....	37.00	30.00	23.50	59
Feb. 3.....	37.00	30.00	23.50	57
Feb. 10.....	37.00	29.00	23.50	58 3/4

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery, shorts St. Louis delivery.



A New Modern Feed Mill, Store and Warehouse Adjoins Elevator of Little Elevator Co., at Rockford, Ohio.

Pacific N-W Feed Men to Meet

The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Feb. 21 and 22 at the New Washington Hotel, Seattle, the first day being devoted to a nutrition school conducted by the Washington State College.

Nine able speakers are on the program for the poultry nutrition school.

A good program is being prepared for the business session Thursday, when the annual banquet will be given.

Saved Birds with Free Feed

The unprecedented zero temperatures in the deep South and the unusual snowfall at Jackson, Miss., gave the Merchants Co., Inc., of that city an opportunity to advertise their business of manufacturing and wholesaling feed.

Co-operating with the desire of the people to save the lives of starving birds the company gave away 2,000 one-pound sacks of bird feed, the distribution being effected by exhibiting the sacks in a leading department store to be taken away by a grateful public.

Hegari and Molasses Feed in Bales

Hegari, a feed well known in Texas and states west, to California, is the important ingredient in a feed compressed into bales with molasses as the binder.

In an experimental way this new form of ground feed is being put up by the Herring Milling Co., formed for that purpose by Clyde Herring, to utilize the equipment of the Herring Gin at Robstown, Tex.

The hegari is ground, mixed with 25 per cent of molasses and compressed into a bale in the form of a cube of 31 inches each way and inclosed in cotton bagging.

Protein in Feeds Has Stimulating Effect

Gains in weight increase, and simultaneously feed energy is better utilized, when the protein content of the feed is raised to a certain degree (not stated). A further increase in protein causes a decrease in gains and also in energy utilization, writes J. Axelsson in Biedermann's Zentralblatt.

The optimal protein content for gains in weight diminishes with the growth of the animal. Utilization of the protein for deposit begins to decrease long before the optimum for gains in weight is reached, and continues to decrease after this point is surpassed. Simultaneously a definite and continuously increasing part of the nitrogen and energy of the feed is being excreted in the urine. Thus the favorable effect of the protein, when offered in optimal quantity, is manifest, even tho only a reduced amount of it is stored in the body. Therefore a stimulating effect must be assumed.

During lactation also there seems to be an increased utilization of feed energy when protein is increased, and that beyond the quantity of protein needed for nitrogen balance in the body. The optimal quantity seems to be higher than hitherto has been supposed.

Whether the protein content necessary for highest milk yield corresponds to that for best energy utilization is still in doubt. As a result

Hay Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1939, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore .....	..	20	..	..
Boston	297	341	..	..
Chicago	2,345	1,321	747	24
Fort Worth .....	..	1	..	..
Kansas City	1,212	2,460	228	324
St. Louis	84	48	72	132

of this change in viewpoint on effect of protein, the deciding factor in formulating protein standards for practical use must be the utilization of the total ration rather than that of the portion used only for production.

Confined Small Pigs Need More Protein for Growth

Feeding protein levels of 18, 20 and 22% to pigs weighing between 40 and 100 lbs., W. E. Carroll and E. W. Burroughs at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, and their collaborators, learned that 22% of protein, equal to about 18% of digestible protein, is just about enough for pigs weighing from 90 to 110 lbs. For lighter pigs the highest protein percentage tested "was clearly inadequate for maximum protein retention."

Used in the experiment were 48 pigs, 24 of them weighing from 40 to 50 lbs., 12 from 70 to 85 lbs., and 12 from 86 to 114 lbs. Rations used in the test contained corn, alfalfa meal, beef meal, bonemeal, and corn oil in proportions that would permit the required differences in protein balance.

"It appears probable," said the experimenters, "that the protein content of a ration needed for maximum growth is greater for pigs closely confined, as were those in this experiment, than for pigs given the free run of a good-sized feed lot, because in the latter case more feed energy for muscular activity, but no more feed protein is required."

Norristown, Pa.—Louis E. Thompson, sec'y of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, was the principal speaker at the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Feed Merchants Ass'n. His address mainly was about the several government agencies which are so costly and which cannot be shown to do the feed dealers any considerable amount of real good, the speaker specifying in particular that Soil Conservation Service, Rural Electrification and the Wage and Hour administration set up activities that are a detriment to the feed trade. He advised the dealers to keep in touch with their congressmen and attempt to show them what is best for the feed trade in the way of legislation.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during November and for 11 months ending November, 1939 and 1938, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs. except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS		Exports	
	November 1939	November 1938	November 1939	November 1938
Hay*	5,801	2,293	41,351	15,798
Coconut cake†	14,256,290	9,795,928	107,940,856	74,125,533
Soybean cake†	1,213,000	453,000	23,499,089	23,653,339
Cottonseed cake†	562,000	526,000	7,314,991	5,216,326
Linseed cake†	2,200,000	2,200,000	9,649,091	13,626,300
All other cake†	1,109,600	618,946	21,957,983	15,847,840
Wheat fds.*	46,484	15,569	419,435	42,742
Beet pulp*	6,246	2,412	16,214	27,843
Tankage	4,912	2,194	61,164	25,632
Fish scrap	6,508	2,738	41,820	28,746
Hay	424	407	2,530	61,036
Cottonseed cake	720	.....	894	27,077
Linseed cake	13,151	20,383	201,308	172,980
Other oil cake	1,174	981	6,119	15,616
Cottonseed meal	533	1,103	5,780	16,171
Linseed meal	650	734	10,602	8,225
Soybean oil-cake meal	8,235	.....	38,506	.....
Other oilmeal cake	137	8,536	5,273	53,742
Fish meal	29	11	311	1,324
Mxd. dairy & poultry fds.	837	812	9,962	9,328
Oyster shells	1,732	1,844	47,767	32,504
Other prep. & mxd. fds.	154	298	3,060	12,582
Other fd. bran	878	1,484	16,912	24,533
Kafir, milo (bus.)	..	7,541	1,390	617,751

*2,000-lb. tons. †Pounds.

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Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. 480 pages, 83 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feeds for Dairy Cattle

By C. L. BLACKMAN, Ohio State University

WHEAT BRAN is especially desirable for dairy cattle because it is bulky and laxative and fairly rich in protein. It is also very high in phosphorous, which is an important factor. Bran, tho slightly higher in protein than oats, carries a little less of total digestible nutrients. These feeds are often substituted, in part, one for the other.

WHEAT MIDDINGS are sometimes used in grain mixtures. Although higher in total digestible nutrients than wheat bran, they are not a desirable dairy cattle feed. Middlings are heavy and become "doughy" when moist, and are not as palatable as wheat bran. It is probably better to limit middlings to 20 per cent of the ration when they are used.

LINSEED OIL MEAL is one of the most desirable feeds for dairy cattle. It is commonly used in the rations of milking cows as well as in the rations of calves and yearlings. Linseed oil meal is used extensively in fitting cattle for freshening and for showing. It is thought to be quite laxative, altho recent investigations at the Michigan Experiment Station indicate that it is no more laxative than cottonseed meal. It is an excellent feed and it may well be used when the price is in line with other high protein feeds.

COTTONSEED MEAL is one of the most common high protein feeds used in dairy cattle rations. It is often the cheapest source of protein in the ration and is a highly desirable concentrate. There is prejudice against cottonseed meal on the part of many dairymen. It is variously criticized for being constipating and for causing abortion and general breeding difficulty. It is also thought to cause garget. Investigations at the Michigan Experiment Station as well as other stations indicate that these claims are unfounded.

The Oklahoma Station has fed cottonseed meal to heifers, from 30 days of age to maturity without producing ill effects when prairie hay was fed in conjunction with it. When beet pulp was substituted for hay, however, the cattle apparently suffered from a lack of vitamin A. The amounts of cottonseed meal fed to heifers, and to pregnant and milking cows contained much in excess of the amount of protein needed to balance the poorest hay.

Investigations at North Carolina Experiment Station indicate that the other oil meals produce undesirable results when fed with poor roughages such as cottonseed hulls. When good roughages were fed undesirable effects were not noted.

Apparently cottonseed meal can be used with safety up to 25 or 30 per cent of the ration, provided the cattle are once accustomed to it and a good roughage is fed.

CORN GLUTEN MEAL is a by-product of the manufacture of cornstarch and glucose. It is made up of the residue after most of the starch, glucose, and corn bran have been removed. It is a very high protein feed, carrying 30 to 35 per cent of digestible protein. It is a very desirable high protein supplement, although it is quite heavy and is probably not as palatable as some of the other high protein feeds.

It is not a good supplement for corn if used exclusively, since all the grain protein would then be derived from corn and no protein variety would be provided.

CORN GLUTEN FEED, like the meal, is a by-product of the manufacture of cornstarch and glucose. The gluten feed, however, contains the corn bran. It is much lighter than the meal and carries about 22 per cent of digestible protein. It makes an excellent addition to the ration when the price is in line with other high protein feeds.

Gluten meal and gluten feed should not be confused, as they are quite different in protein content.

SOYBEANS ground make a very excellent high protein feed for dairy cattle. Investigations shows that they are worth as much or more than cottonseed meal.

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL is the residue after the oil is extracted. It is a very palatable feed, higher in protein but lower in total digestible nutrients than cottonseed meal. Like soybean seed, it may be used in place of the other high protein feeds when the price warrants it.

There are a large number of other valuable feeds such as distillers' dried grains, brewers' dried grains, malt grains, peanut meal, ccoconut meal, etc.

With corn loans available only to farmers cooperating with the A.A.A. soil conservation program, only about 60 per cent of the farmers in the commercial corn area were able to get these 57c per bu. loans that took about 9 per cent of the total 1938 crop from the 1939 supply, according to the report of Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace for 1939.

Climatic Adaptation of the Soybean

By R. B. JACCARD, field representative, Cargill Crop Bulletin

The soybean is peculiarly sensitive to change of soil and climate, and a large number of varieties almost entirely different in behavior account for the wide distribution. The plant tends to adapt itself to individual seasons.

Soybeans react most favorably to soils of about the same consistency as most favorable for corn, but will grow on soils of lower fertility than corn. Best results are obtained on well drained soils.

Of the many varieties each one is adapted to certain climatic and soil characteristics. Local factors should determine variety selection, as varieties mature from 90 to 190 days and it is estimated that over 2,000 varieties of soybeans exist.

Some plants grow 6 to 8 feet tall, others from 6 to 8 inches. Some leaves are dark green and other varieties have light yellow foliage. Leaves are long on some varieties, some narrow, some short and others heart shaped. Flowers may be purple or white, some with a pleasant odor, others odorless.

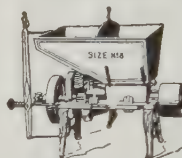
Seeds are yellow, red, green, speckled, black, tan, straw-colored or brown, and vary in shape from round, cigar-shaped, elliptical, rhomboidal, with or without hymens. The soybean is self-fertilized with very little chance existing for natural cross-pollination in the field.

Soybeans are attacked by grasshoppers, blister beetles, leaf hoppers, caterpillars, army worms and bean beetles. Chinch bugs do not seem to seriously harm beans. Diseases mostly of the virus and bacterial blight also affect beans. In the Great Plains region in western sections rabbits eat soybeans so as to make production almost an impossibility.

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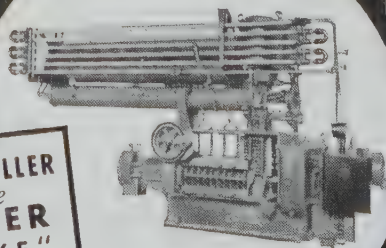
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Feedstuffs Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1939, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	2,924	4,361	...	...
Boston	482	519	...	...
Chicago	30,008,000	21,449,000	95,373,000	80,659,000
K's's City	4,375	5,100	26,500	24,250
Milwaukee	390	320	13,500	6,420
Minneapolis	31,125	25,250

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Poultry Nutrition

By W. RAY EWING, before Southern
Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n

Feed is composed of several distinctly different groups of substances, which are called nutrients. Of these the following six groups are recognized: proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, minerals and water. Most of the nutrients cannot be used by the birds in the form in which they are supplied in the food. They must undergo digestion, which means breaking them down into their very simplest and most soluble form, so that they can pass through the intestinal wall, be absorbed by the blood, and distributed through the body. Digestion is made possible by the agency of various chemical substances, called enzymes. These are supplied mostly in the digestive juices, but partly, also, in ordinary feeds and, to a lesser degree, by micro-organisms in the digestive tract. Complete digestion of whole grains may require from 10 to 15 hours, while digestion of ground feed may be completed in as short a time as 2½ hours.

Proteins are the constituents of the feed which, when digested and assimilated, can be used to form flesh, muscle, feathers, ligaments, blood and other portions of the animal body. Protein furnishes materials for replacing wear and tear of the animal body, for additional flesh, and for other nitrogenous constituents. It is an important constituent of eggs.

Amino acids: When proteins are digested, they are split up into a number of chemical compounds, called amino acids, which are united again in the animal to produce animal protein or other needed substances. Proteins are the most complex of all feed materials, being composed of more than 20 of these simpler substances, or amino acids. These amino acids are the bricks and the protein is the wall. Approximately 10 of these amino acids are absolutely essential, or indispensable; that is, they cannot be manufactured by the bird from other materials and so must be supplied by the feed. The remaining 10 or more amino acids can presumably be synthesized, or converted by the body, except the sulfur-containing amino acid cystine which the amino acid methionine, also sulfur-containing, can replace.

QUALITY RATHER THAN QUANTITY. It has been found that the "quality" of protein was far more important than the quantity. We may have two sacks of mash. One of them may contain 20 per cent protein and the other 40 per cent. The first may be an excellent feed, and the other may be very poor or even altogether useless as a feed. All of the difference would be due to the quality of the protein. The amino acids are the final division products of proteins, and if our food is deficient in one or more of them, then we cannot make proteins in our bodies which contain the lacking amino acids. Since certain of the amino acids are absolutely essential for good nutrition, it is evident that a protein which does not supply the essential amino acids is nutritionally incomplete. When deficiencies are corrected by adding another protein which contains the lacking amino acid, growth will take place and life will be prolonged. It is the amino acid content of the protein concentrate that primarily determines the "quality." All that is needed for efficient use of protein is that the entire ration has sufficient of each of the essential amino acids for the purpose for which the ration is fed.

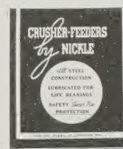
PALATABLE FEEDS. A palatable feed is one appealing to the taste. A further assumed advantage of a variety of feeds is palatability. The term is frequently misused with reference to poultry feeding, attributing palatability to poultry feeds where only familiarity is involved. Generally speaking, all common feed-stuffs if they are sound and "sweet," are palatable to chickens. This lack of discrimination is explained by the low stage of development

of the organs of smell and taste in the fowl. Thus, while most feed stuffs are palatable to chickens, which will freely eat feeds to which they have been accustomed, they are sometimes sensitive to abrupt or extreme changes in feed.

Physical consistency, if too fine, will seriously affect consumption. A ground feed should, therefore, be of fairly coarse consistency. Where economic conditions make the use of a fine commodity advisable, it is well to counter-balance the one fine feed by the inclusion of others that are correspondingly coarse.

MINERALS.—The mineral, or ash content of a feed is represented by the material remaining after incineration, or burning of the substance. Chemical analysis of the animal body or of eggs reveals the presence of a large number of the various mineral elements. It has been demonstrated by nutrition experiments, however, that of these elements sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, phosphorus, chlorine, iron, iodine, manganese, copper, zinc, and possibly cobalt are essential to a complete ration. Deficiencies of minerals occur in ordinary rations for poultry under a variety of conditions, so that there is a need in poultry feeding for farm-grown feeds of special mineral value. In this connection it should be emphasized that the mineral elements sodium and chlorine, in the form of common salt, calcium, phosphorus, iron, iodine, and perhaps copper, and more recently manganese, are the only elements which, according to available information, are likely to be present in ordinary rations in such small amounts as to require special mineral additions.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Northwest Feed Manufacturers and Distributors Ass'n entertained the largest crowd in the three years of its existence at its meeting Jan. 9 in the rathskeller of the Gluek Brewing Co. The business session was brief and entertainment followed.



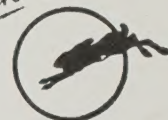
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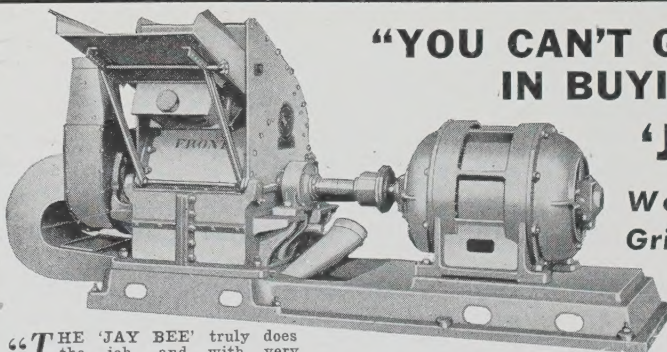
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and maintenance cost, and
its long life.**

New Federal Seed Act

[Continued from page 124]

quired to be labeled to show that it is for processing unless the seed is in bulk, in which case the statements are required to appear on the invoice.

THE TRUCKER of seed in interstate commerce is subject to the provisions of the Federal Seed Act. The seed is required to be thoroly labeled and is subject to all the other requirements of the Federal Seed Act. If it is not so labeled, it is our earnest hope that seed dealers and farmers will refuse to purchase the seed. The identity of the trucker or the truck should be reported at once to the person in your state enforcing the state seed law so further investigation may be made.

KEEPING RECORDS.—The Act requires that each person who transports or delivers for transportation agricultural seeds in interstate commerce shall keep for a period of three years a complete record of the origin, germination, and purity of such seed. It is our desire to keep the record requirements practicable in all detail. We wish to require the keeping of only those records that should be kept by a shipper for his own protection. In general this requires the keeping for a period of three years a record of all transactions pertaining to each lot of seed, any portion of which has been shipped in interstate commerce. The records include information received and issued, certain samples, and the record of tests, bulking and cleaning that took place while the seed was in the possession of the shipper.

THE SAMPLES TO BE KEPT include one from each lot of seed, any portion of which has been shipped in interstate commerce. The sample should be kept by the shipper for at least one year after the lot of seed has been disposed of. The country shipper or dealer who buys seed directly from a grower should keep for a period of one year a sample received from the grower of every lot of seed sold under the name of an indistinguishable kind, type, or variety.

The country shipper or dealer who buys seed directly from a grower should keep for a period of one year a sample received from the grower of every lot of alfalfa, red clover, or corn except hybrid corn, which was obtained from sources not considered local or within the vicinity of the buyer.

DECLARATION OF ORIGIN.—All labeling as to origin of alfalfa, red clover, and corn other than hybrid corn, shall be supported by records traceable to a declaration of origin. The declaration of origin may be issued by a country shipper if the seed is purchased locally. If purchased locally the country shipper should retain a copy of his declaration of origin and attach to it a list of the persons from whom he bought the seed and the amount and the date of the purchases. If the seed is purchased directly from a grower not within the vicinity of the buyer a declaration of origin should be obtained from the grower and should be kept by the original buyer. If the origin of the seed is unknown, there shall be records traceable to evidence that a declaration as to origin was not obtainable.

LABELING AS TO VARIETY OF SEEDS, which are indistinguishable from other varieties by seed characteristics shall be supported by records traceable to a declaration of variety, which was issued by the grower of the seed. This declaration should be kept by the person who bought the seed from the grower. Copies, of course, may be issued and furnished to persons to whom he sells the seed as he sees fit.

The forms which may be issued for declarations of origin or declarations of kind, variety, or type will be suggested by the Department and it is our thought that trade journals may wish to have the forms prepared for sale to users. These declarations may also serve the purpose of an invoice if desired. It may be found advisable for the Department to issue a

manual of forms that would include suggested forms for, declarations as well as labels and other records that may be used.

SCREENINGS.—As defined in the Act, screenings include chaff, sterile florets, immature seed, weed seed, inert matter, and any other materials removed in any way from any seeds in any kind of cleaning or processing and which contains less than 25 per cent of live agricultural or vegetable seeds.

Screenings of all seeds subject to the Act are prohibited entry into the United States except screenings of wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, field corn, sorghum including broom-corn, flax, millet, Proso, soybeans, cowpeas, field peas, and field beans. Screenings of these kinds of seeds may be imported provided they are not imported for seeding purposes and provided they are declared at time of entry as being screenings for processing, not for seeding, in the invoice or other papers required to be presented to the collector of customs.

The sale or offer for sale for seeding purposes of any screenings, which have been imported for other than seeding purposes is prohibited by the Act.

The transportation or offer for transportation in interstate commerce of screenings of any seed subject to the Act is also prohibited unless the screenings are not intended for seeding purposes and it is stated upon labels, if in containers, or on the invoice, if in bulk, that the screenings are for processing and not for seeding. If the seed is in containers, wording on the label to the effect that the screenings are for processing and not for seeding shall be in 18-point type and be clearly legible.

How to Choose a Good Hybrid

From an address by PROF. S. R. MILES, Purdue University, before Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The order of crossing inbred lines makes a difference in hybrid seed produced. Not all hybrids are good.

Choosing a hybrid number involves two important factors. One is that it should be early, but not too early. In tests conducted the length and width of Indiana the same hybrid number has been found to mature in 127 days in northwest Indiana, 104 days at Evansville in the south end of the state. Another planted in northwest Indiana matured in 117 days on sandy loam soil, required 4 days longer to mature when planted on clay, and two weeks longer to mature when growing on muck. Similar differences may show up in the yield over open-pollinated in different sections. One hybrid is known to produce an average of 15 bus. more per acre in the northern part of the state, but only 7 bus. more in the southern part of the state.

The last three years have been particularly favorable to growing corn. In the selection of hybrid seed stock averages should be kept in mind. Next year may be an average year. Remember, too, that early corn often produces the greatest yields.

Choose your hybrid on performance. In University tests we measure yield on the basis of shelled corn, disregarding shelling percentages in the conviction that farmers are not interested in these percentages.

In the north part of the state production is from 18 to 20 per cent in favor of hybrid seed; in the south third of the state this increase in production over open pollinated varieties drops to 5 to 8 per cent.

Good hybrids will produce consistently good results from Kansas to Pennsylvania. Most commercial hybrids will grow well on any soil. Our tests have shown that the same hybrid gives consistently highest yields when compared with other numbers and varieties on muck, loam and sandy soils.

The only safe way to select hybrid seed corn is to place your faith in the reputation for honesty of the producer and seller. The appearance of hybrid seed corn has nothing to

do with its production, is a key to nothing more than how the seed will handle in the planter.

Hybrid corn is no harder on the soil than is open pollinated. The extra plant food it requires may amount to 40 or 50 lbs. of fertilizer for each 10 bus. above normal corn production. Most of the increase in yield is made up of air and water, converted into corn by the hybrid plant.

Purdue has no white inbred lines available for production of hybrid white corn. Nearest thing to it is a top cross Johnson County White with an inbred line of white corn. Work is being done on inbred lines of white corn.

The feeding value of hybrids has been compared with open pollinated with hogs, cattle, and sheep. No difference has been found.

Wilt disease on corn is no responsibility of hybrids. Hybrids, being pure, may be more susceptible to wilt in some cases, but even in such cases the hybrid corn has proven to be the high yielding corn when picking time came in the fall.

Feeding Cottonseed Meal

By F. B. MORRISON of Cornell

Numerous feeding experiments, as well as the experiences of many farmers, have shown that farm animals can be fed without injury a very considerable excess of protein beyond the amounts they require. Under certain conditions, as in the Cotton Belt, this is often economical.

In Oklahoma experiments Jersey cows have been successfully fed continuously for three consecutive lactation periods in dry lot, without pasture, on an average of 10.3 pounds cottonseed meal per head daily, with prairie hay for roughage. The results have been similar in experiments at the Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Texas stations and in trials by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

No injury resulted when large allowances of cottonseed meal were fed to dairy cows, provided that the roughage supplied ample carotene. Contrary to opinions often expressed, such high levels of protein and such heavy feeding of cottonseed meal did not seem to increase trouble from mastitis.

Des Moines, Ia.—Feed merchandisers will enjoy an instructive program at the meeting Feb. 27, 28 and 29 of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n to be held at the Hotel Fort Des Moines. All are welcome.

The complete feed definitions of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials are contained in the 1940 official publication just issued by L. E. Bopst, sec'y-treas., College Park, Md., and sold at 50 cents per copy.

Madison, Wis.—The quarantine against the alfalfa weevil has been enlarged by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture to include new weevil-infested areas in Arizona, Colorado, Nebraska and Montana. The quarantine regulates the movement of all hay and straw originating in areas of 11 western states in which the weevil has established itself.

Raleigh, N. C.—Officers for the ensuing year elected at the recent annual meeting of the North Carolina Feed Manufacturers Ass'n are J. Wesley Jones, of Statesville, pres.; H. G. Maxwell, Jr., of Goldsboro, vice-pres., and M. H. Stewart, of Greensboro, sec'y-treas. Directors: D. C. Cannon, Jr., of New Bern; Frank Redding, of Asheboro, and J. D. Earle, of Asheville.

Washington, D. C.—Meat is no longer meat after the fat and moisture have been removed in the dehydrating process; and the Federal Trade Commission has ordered dog food manufacturers to desist from using the terms "pure beef," "pure meat," "meat" or "beef," or any other terms of similar import to designate dehydrated meat meal or any product which is not meat or beef in fact.

INSURE WITH "THE MILL MUTUALS"

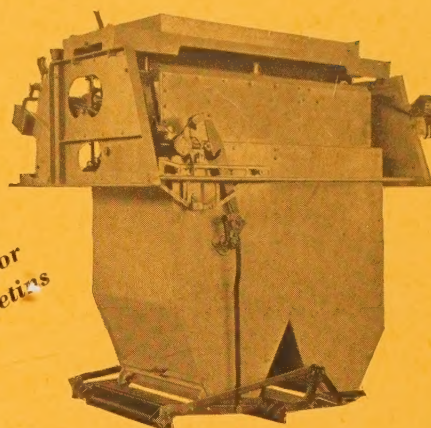
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Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cipher Codes	Railroad Claim Books
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
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Corn Cracker	Scales {Hopper
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Distributor	Scale Tickets
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Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating {Machine
Dust Protector	{Chemicals
Elevator Leg	Separator
Elevator Paint	Sheller
Feed Formulas	Siding-Roofing {Asbestos
Feed Ingredients	{Steel or Zinc
Feed Mixer {Dry	Silent Chain Drive
{Molasses	Speed Reduction Units
Feed Mill	Spouting
Fire Barrels	Storage Tanks
Fire Extinguishers	Testing Apparatus
Foundation Restoration	Transmission Machinery
Grain Cleaner	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Drier	Weevil Exterminator
Grain Tables	Wheat Washer

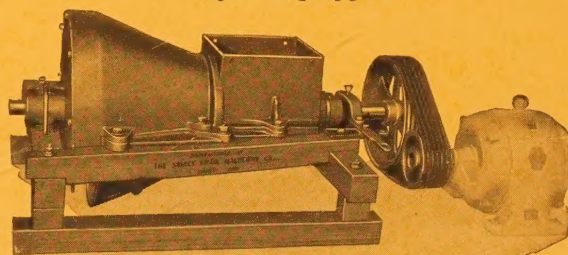
Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

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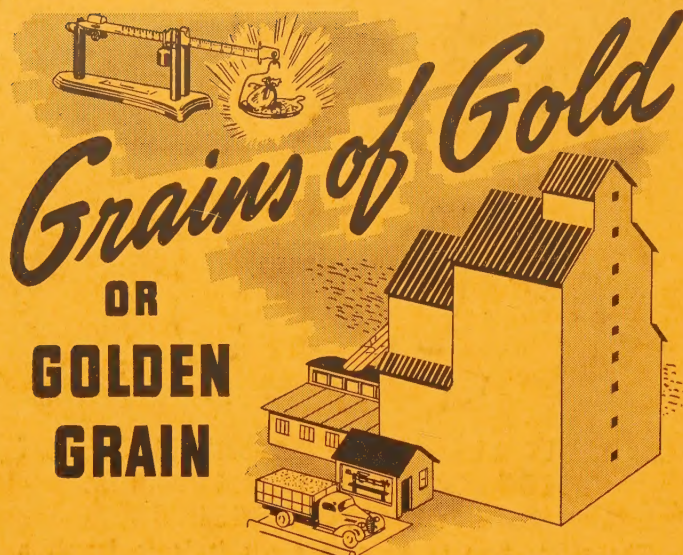
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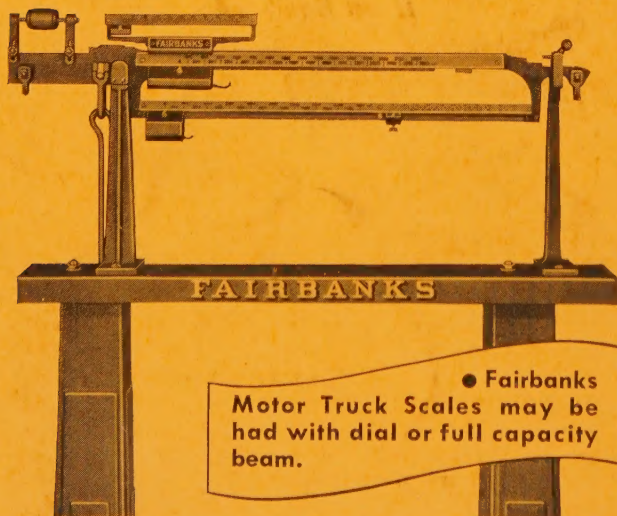
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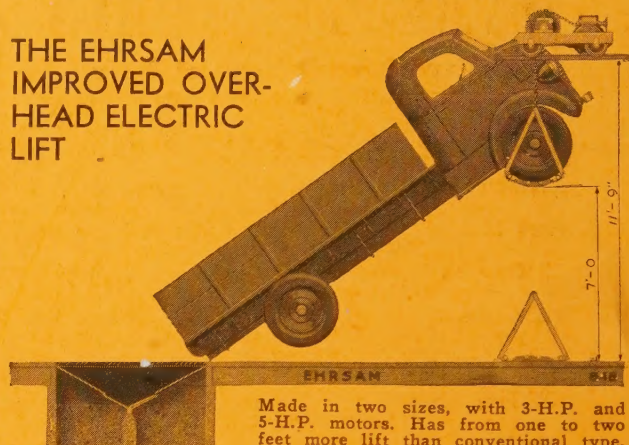
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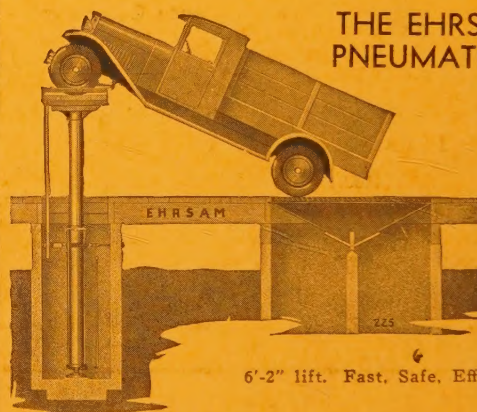
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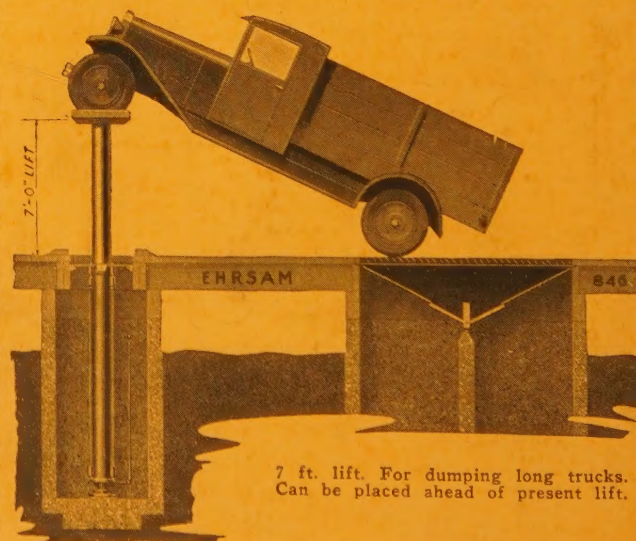
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